The New-York Times.

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THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGES.

OUTLINE OF THE REPORT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

THE POLITICAL CONDITION THE FRUIT OF SLAVERY—INTIMIDATION OF COLORED MEN AND WHITE REPUBLICANS—TERRIBLE IMPORT OF THE FORMATION OF A WHITE MAN'S PARTY—OUTRAGE AND MURDER AND THREATS OF VIOLENCE IN THE PRESS—RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The report of the committee which has investigated the condition of affairs in Louisiana will be submitted to-morrow. The first part is a narrative of affairs in that State from the close of the war up to the events of last September, and it is introduced as necessary to a complete understanding of the whole case. It shows that the condition of political affairs in that State is the natural sequence of the state of society that existed under the rule of the slave power. It does not excuse, but explains. The report shows that, while there was intimidation practiced on the day of election, the events preceding that day had terrified the negroes and voters, and probably changed the result of the election. The summary of this branch of the report is in the following words:

"We cannot doubt that the effect of all these things was to prevent a full, free election, and to intimidate the colored voters and the white Republicans. The very formation of a White Man's Party was a menace of terrible import to those who remembered Colfax and Bosier and the Convention. The press was filled with threats of violence. The agreement to discharge laborers—the suggestion that wild beasts are tamed by—hunger was evidence of the same spirit. The overthrow of the State Government by the White League on the 14th of September; the turning out of large numbers of parish officers in the country, compelling them to fly for their lives; the fearful lesson of Coushatta; the formation, array, and drilling of the White League, the natural successors of the Knights of the White Camelia—these things, in a community where there is no legal punishment for political murders, must, in the nature of things, have filled with terror a people timid and gentle like the colored population of Louisiana, even if we had not taken abundant evidence as to special acts of violence and crime, and their effects on particular neighborhoods. Mr. Moncure, the Conservative candidate for State Treasurer, claims a majority in the whole State of about 5,000. A far greater number of Republicans than enough to overcome this majority must have been prevented from registration or driven by terror from the polls. In view of these facts, we do not hesitate to find that the election of 1874 was neither full, free, nor fair; that in large portions of the State, the usual means of instructing and persuading the people, of organizing and conducting a campaign, could not be carried on by Republicans without danger to their lives, and that many more voters than were needed to give the Republican Party a complete victory were prevented from voting at all, or even coerced into voting the white man's ticket."

The final conclusions and resolutions of the report are as follows:

"On the whole case we are of opinion:

First—That there has been and is on the part of the party calling themselves "The White Man's Party in Louisiana," a purpose to take possession by force and fraud of the State Government, without regard to the question of who may have the numerical majority at a fair election.

Second—That in the execution of this purpose they have refrained and will refrain from the use of no instruments which are designed to accomplish it, whether those instruments be murder, fraud, civil war, or coercion of laborers by employers.

Third—While there are many men in their party of more moderate views who do not themselves use nor approve these unlawful means, such men desire the accomplishment of the same end, and are powerless to restrain their more violent associates.

Fourth—Three causes have made it easier to unite so large a number of whites of Louisiana in this purpose, and have rendered it more difficult to unite the best men among them in opposition: The fact that the Administration Party of Louisiana is made up by massing together almost the whole negro vote, with a few whites, largely from other States; the fact that there has been great maladministration by Republican officials; the belief honestly entertained by large numbers of the white people of Louisiana that they have been twice defrauded of the result of elections in which they had been successful.

Fifth—While all these things are great evils, much to be deplored, and likely to exasperate any people, the course of the whites themselves has tended to bring them about and inflame them. The simple and peaceful remedies of obedience to law, argument, and decent treatment for their opponents, would, if they had pursued them, have proved effectual long ago.

Sixth—While we believe Gov. Kellogg to have received a majority of the votes in 1872, and while we believe there was violence and fraud which frustrated the will of the people in many of the parishes in 1874, the illegal order of Judge Durell, and the illegal conduct of the Returning Board in attempting to cure one wrong by another, naturally inflamed the popular discontent, and lent plausibility to the complaints.

Seventh—There has been indisputably much corruption in State and local administration in Louisiana. For this the Republicans, especially under Warmoth's rule, are largely responsible, although in numerous instances their opponents have been equally to blame.

Eighth—The effect of all this has been to put an end to the authority of law in a large portion of Louisiana, to deprive the negro of his freedom of suffrage, and wholly to destroy the value of the methods provided by law for securing fairness at elections and ascertaining their results. This state of things overthrows republican government in Louisiana and seriously menaces the whole country.

Ninth—A new election held at this time under national authority is not desirable; it is not wished for by either side, and would inflame and augment the evils now existing.

Tenth—It is the duty of Congress to use such powers as are vested in it by the Constitution; it should recognize the lawful Governor of Louisiana by express resolution. We think William Pitt Kellogg the choice of the majority of the voters of Louisiana, and that he should be recognized accordingly. Congress should provide further safeguards for holding elections and ascertaining the result, if any can be devised.

Eleventh—But these remedies are at the best temporary and superficial, curing the symptoms and not the disease. Efficient aid to the State to establish public education would have gone far to prevent the evil, and may yet do much to effect a cure. The public sentiment of the rest of the country, without distinction of party, may do much to remove, as it has already unfortunately done much to aggravate the evils in Louisiana. That people should understand that all the authority lodged in the General Government to preserve republican government and to protect the rights of all its citizens will be kindly but fearlessly and steadily exerted, and that no party in this country will accept the alliance of men who are seeking power by such methods as we have been compelled to describe. Unless this can be done the free institutions of the whole United States will not long survive the destruction of those in the South:

Whereas, Both branches of the Legislature of Louisiana have requested the special committee of this House to investigate the circumstances attending the election and returns thereof in that State for the year 1874, and whereas said committee have unanimously reported that the Returning Board of that State, in canvassing and compiling said returns and promulgating the result, wrongfully applied an erroneous rule of law, by reason of which persons were awarded seats in the House of Representatives to which they were not entitled, and persons entitled to seats were deprived of them,

Resolved, That it is recommended to the House of Representatives of Louisiana to take the necessary steps to remedy the great injustice, and to place the persons rightfully entitled in their seats.

Resolved, That William Pitt Kellogg be recognized as the Governor of the State of Louisiana until the end of the term of office fixed by the Constitution of that State.

THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

INTERVIEWS OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONSERVATIVES FROM NEW-ORLEANS WITH THE PRESIDENT AND MR. WHEELER—PROBABLE ACCEPTANCE OF MR. WHEELER'S PROPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Conservative Committee from New-Orleans to-day had an interview with the President in relation to the propositions for an adjustment of the political differences which are the basis of the conflicts in that State. The terms proposed by Mr. Wheeler, and the modifications which Mr. Zachary and the gentlemen acting with him desired were discussed in debate. The President expressed a wish to have the difficulties arranged by an agreement between the parties in interest, and in such a way as to render further Government interference unnecessary, and to secure peace to the State. He could take no official part in any arrangement, however much he might personally desire a compromise to be made. He referred the committee to Mr. Wheeler, as a gentleman in whose honesty, good judgment, and patriotism he had perfect confidence. He had no doubt that any arrangement to which Mr. Wheeler would consent would be fair and honorable, and acceptable to himself.

The Committee met Mr. Wheeler, and made known their wishes in regard to the terms of agreement. Mr. Wheeler would not consent to terms which should leave the controversy concerning the election of Kellogg unsettled, nor which would require a new organization of the Legislature. The Democrats will be allowed all the fruits of the last election without such a new organization, since they will have a majority and can afterward elect a Speaker in place of Hahn if they choose. The Conservative Committee now say that since they cannot secure the modifications which they demand, and as a new election is hopeless, they will probably accede to the terms of Mr. Wheeler's original proposition, and will enter into an agreement upon that basis. They will at the same time protest that the terms demand too much concession on their part. They express the fear now that Kellogg and his party may be unable to carry out their part in the compromise, but this fear is doubtless unfounded. In case there should be reasonable grounds to expect the proposition would be accepted in good faith by all parties, Mr. Wheeler would probably consent to return to New-Orleans to aid in every way by his presence the consummation of the compact.

THE LOUISIANA CONGRESSMEN.

THE CONTESTS FOR THE SEAT OF MR. SYPHER AND THAT CLAIMED BY PINCHBACK AS REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE—REPORT FAVORING THE CLAIMANTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The House Committee on Elections have decided, six against five, in favor of Lawrence and Sheridan, of Louisiana. Lawrence contests the seat of Gen. Sypher, and Sheridan was a contestant against Pinchback, as Representative at large of the State of Louisiana. The majority report is signed by three Democrats and three Republicans, and the minority report by five Republicans, including the Chairman of the committee.

COPYRIGHT IN CANADA.

A NEW LAW ON THE SUBJECT PROPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—The Government has introduced into the Senate a bill consolidating and designed to amend in some important particulars the Copyright act of 1868, with amendments. The act only gave copyrights in Canada to British subjects. The new act will throw open that privilege to everybody so long as the work is published or produced in Canada. The act provides as follows: Pending the publication or republication in Canada of a literary, scientific, or artistical work, the author or his legal representative may obtain an interim copyright by depositing in the office of the Minister of Agriculture a copy of the title or designation of such work intended for publication or republication in Canada, the said title or designation to be registered in an interim copyright register in the said office, and to secure to the author aforesaid the exclusive right recognized by this act previous to publication or republication in Canada, the said interim registration, however, not to endure for more than three months from its date of entry in said interim register. Another clause imposes penalties on any person who imports, prints, reprints, or republishes any works on which a copyright or interim copyright has been obtained. But the clause directly bearing upon the question which has given rise to legislation reads as follows:

"If through the neglect or unwillingness of an author to obtain in the manner herein prescribed the copyright of his works, or through the want of republishing and registration in Canada within the three months of a work having been the subject of an interim copyright, any person has undertaken the republication of such works or has imported foreign reprints of such works after paying the royalty prescribed in virtue of any imperial law on the subject, such person shall have acquired the privilege of disposing by sale or otherwise the number of copies thus actually reproduced or in process of being produced or thus imported. The proof, however, in such a case shall be with such person to establish the extent and regularity of the transaction.

THE ALABAMA INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 22.—In answer to the statement of Mr. Albright in Congress last Wednesday, that no Associated Press agent called on the majority of the Investigating Committee when in Alabama for information, the agent at this point says that he called upon Gen. Coburn when here, showed him a letter from the manager instructing the agent to get news from the members of the committee, and asked Mr. Coburn to give him what information he could. Mr. Coburn replied that he was busy, and had no time to attend to such matters, and did not even suggest to him to call again. The agent then sought other sources for information.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE GLUE FACTORY IN CHICAGO—THE INSURANCES.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 22.—This morning at 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the dry-house of Wahl Brothers' glue works, on Thirty-first street and Lancaster avenue. The building covers eight acres, and was almost completely destroyed, together with the stock, which was very large. The loss is estimated at $400,000, but insurance men say it will not exceed $250,000, exclusive of insurance. There was some difficulty in making the alarm understood, and the fire had made considerable progress before the engines arrived. The inflammable character of the buildings caused the flames to spread very rapidly. Nothing was saved except the office, two ice-houses, parts of the refuse and cook houses, and the books and papers. There were twenty buildings in all. There are various theories as to the cause of the fire, but the generally accepted one is that the dry-house was overheated. The insurance is in the following companies:

Melville, $2,400; Mississippi Valley, $1,200; Milwaukee Mechanics', $3,200; New-Orleans, $1,600; Planters', of Memphis, $2,400; St. Paul Farmers' and Mechanics', $1,600; Prescott, of Boston, $1,600; Roger Williams, $1,600; Shoe and Leather, $1,600; Newtown, of Pennsylvania, $3,000; Citizens', $3,000; South Side, of Pennsylvania, $1,500; Boatmen's, of Pennsylvania, $1,500; Adriatic, of New-York, $1,600; Ætna, of Hartford, $3,200; Ætna, of New-York, $1,500; Amazon, of Cincinnati, $3,200; Hoffman, of New-York, $1,600; Hudson, $1,600; Kansas, $1,600; Lancaster, of Pennsylvania, $3,200; Lycoming, $1,600; Manufacturers', of Boston, $1,600; Mercantile, of Cleveland, $1,600; Mechanics', of New-York, $1,200; Allemania, of Pennsylvania, $2,400; Atlantic, of New-York, $1,600; Atlas, of Hartford; Bangor, of Maine; Black River, of New-York; Boston Underwriters'; Buffalo German; Citizens', of St. Louis; Empire, of Chicago; Equitable, of Nashville; Franklin, of Indiana, and State, of Pennsylvania, $1,600 each; Globe, of Chicago, $2,400; Fame, of Philadelphia, $1,200; Faneuil Hall, $3,200; State, $1,200; Fire Association, $3,200; Glen's Falls, New-York, $1,200, and American, of Philadelphia, $2,400.

The factory suspended operations some two months ago and did not resume until very recently, when 300 workmen were again employed. All these are thrown out of employment.

OTHER FIRES.

Fire was discovered in the first story of Winder's Building, Washington, last night between 9 and 10 o'clock. The flames were suppressed by the firemen, but not until the offices of the Engineer Department of the Army were seriously damaged. It is not known how the fire originated. The building is also occupied by the offices of the Second Auditor and the Department of Military Justice.

The steam boot manufactory of C. D. Whitney, at Medway, Mass., was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss on building and machinery $30,000; partially insured. Over 100 hands are thrown out of employment.

A fire at Bellevue, Ohio, yesterday morning, destroyed the furniture store of Wise & Gross, grocery store of J. H. Weber & Wise, and the tin store of S. E. Fetby. Loss, $10,000 to $12,000; insurance, $8,000 to $10,000.

Mr. D. B. Judd's jewelry store and residence at Chester, Mass., were burned on Saturday night last. The loss is $15,000; insurance, $10,500.

The premises occupied by Mr. S. Wilson, a merchant, at Windsor, Canada, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $10,000.

Mr. J. Murphy's store, in Corbettsville, N. Y., was burned on Saturday night last. The loss is nearly $10,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Thomas Hingeley, a grocer, accidentally shot himself at Trenton yesterday.

The Yale Alumni Association had a pleasant reunion last night at Willard's Hotel, in Washington.

A colored woman, named Lucy Hawkins, died in Washington yesterday, at the advanced age of 115 years.

E. N. Gillespy, a well-known druggist of Binghamton, N. Y., was found dead in his bed yesterday morning.

A hat said to belong to Charlie Ross was found at Trenton, N. J., yesterday, and forwarded to Philadelphia by the Mayor.

Jane Anderson was struck by the cars and fatally injured near Trenton, N. J., yesterday. She was in the act of crossing the track.

Mrs. Abby Chase, widow of Dean Chase, aged seventy years, committed suicide by hanging, at her residence at Pawtucket, R. I., yesterday afternoon.

James Wade, an old resident of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and a heavy grain dealer, latterly of Fishkill, N. Y., died at Ogdensburg suddenly, at the Seymour House, on Sunday night.

The United States Pension Agent in Washington has received information of the death of a pensioner in Georgia, aged ninety-nine years, who left a son sixteen years of age.

James McCrue died yesterday morning in Philadelphia, from injuries received on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Morgan's Corner, by being caught between two cars while acting as brakeman.

The situation at the Fall River mills remain about the same. The strikers of the Mechanics' Mill all returned to work yesterday except twenty. The mass labor convention will convene in a few days.

Rev. Israel Chamberlain, D. D., died on Saturday morning at Lyndonville, N. Y., aged eighty years. Mr. Chamberlain was one of the founders of Methodism, and editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate* from 1836 to 1838.

The schooner Eva, of the New-York Yacht Club, has just arrived at St. Augustine, Fla. She experienced very heavy weather between Cape Hatteras and Savannah. The owner with a party of friends will remain all Winter hunting and fishing along both coasts of Florida.

In Newport, R. I., yesterday afternoon, as Mayor Slocum, and Mr. Kimball, of Boston, were driving to the depot, the horse ran away, and both gentlemen were thrown violently out of the vehicle. The Mayor was badly hurt, his hip being probably fractured. Mr. Kimball was able to take the train for Boston.

At an early hour yesterday morning a Deputy United States Marshal, assisted by Police, made a raid on an illicit distillery on Victoria street, below Richmond, Philadelphia, Penn. The still was taken possession of, fourteen hogsheads of mash destroyed, and a small quantity of liquor captured. No arrests were made.

A FISH STORY.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Some young men living near Muscalonge Creek, a small stream flowing into Black River Bay, near Dexter, N. Y., went to the creek on Saturday and cut holes in the ice for the purpose of fishing with hooks and lines, and the instant the holes were cut they became literally filled with bullheads, and the men began scooping them out by the dozens. To-day at noon there were about 150 persons on the ice, and others coming. It is estimated that about four tons of fish have already been taken. Two men, in three hours, took 1,000 pounds of fish from two holes twelve inches in diameter. There seems to be an inexhaustible school of them.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 22.—Messrs. Henry B. Hammond and John B. Brown have been appointed Receivers of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad, under a bond of $100,000. The Sheriff's officers took possession of the company's offices here to-day.

IMPARTIAL, OF COURSE—TOM SCOTT'S LEGISLATURE VOTES FOR HIS SCHEMES.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 22.—The Senate this evening, by a vote of 24 yeas to 6 nays, passed a resolution instructing the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress to favor the passage of the bill to aid the Texas Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON.

DEFEAT OF TOM SCOTT'S LOBBY.

A HEARING FOR THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL REFUSED BY THE HOUSE BY 128 NAYS TO 117 YEAS—SCOTT SUCCUMBS TO THE INEVITABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Mr. Houghton, of California, to-day introduced the expected resolution to suspend the rules and fix a session of the House for Wednesday evening for the consideration of the Texas Pacific Subsidy bill, the vote to be taken on the passage of the bill on Thursday, at 4 o'clock. The resolution to suspend the rules was seconded by a vote of 118 to 62, which seemed to give hope to the friends of the bill on the floor, and encouragement to the lobby agents of Tom Scott, who filled the approaches to the chamber and occupied the sofas in rear of members' seats. On suspending the rules the yeas and nays were demanded. The interest felt in the vote was apparent from the fact that a number of members supplied themselves with sheets of yeas and nays and kept tally as the call proceeded. Tom Scott had boasted last night that he "knew his men" and that the motion to suspend the rules would certainly obtain the necessary two-thirds vote. Those who know how Scott has succeeded in manipulating State Legislatures in the interest of his railroads were confident he had secured the necessary strength. It was thought that he would not risk a vote unless he was sure of success, and the introduction of the resolution to-day was regarded by many as a certain step toward securing a victory that would give Scott free access to the Treasury of the United States. As the vote proceeded it was made patent to those who were keeping tally that even a majority vote for the resolution was by no means certain. When the first column of names was called the vote was a tie, the record standing 28 to 28. The nays kept pace with the yeas until the close of the roll. Those who failed to respond when their names were called stood up to be called, and when the roll was completed, the record showed 117 for suspension of the rules and 128 against, Scott being defeated by a clear majority. The total vote was 245; and to have carried Houghton's resolution would have required 164 votes. Great surprise at the result was expressed by the friends of the bill, who entertained no doubt whatever this morning that they would succeed. The failure has been the subject of general conversation this evening among members. There is some talk about another effort being made for the bill, but that is not likely to be attempted with the record made to-day open to public inspection. No man who to-day recorded himself against the bill can change his vote without furnishing ground for suspicion that he has been tampered with, and so the vote of to-day may be accepted as a permanent defeat to the Texas Pacific subsidy. Among those who voted for the suspension of the rules were the following from New-York: Dewitt, Perry, Schell, and St. John. The vote shows undoubtedly the greatest strength attainable. Many who voted for the resolution would have voted against the bill if it had been taken up. This was well understood, and was the basis of the expectation of a two-thirds vote. Scott acknowledges to-night that he is beaten, and now it seems as though he had determined to yield to the inevitable.

ANOTHER RAILROAD GRAB DEFEATED.

A RAILROAD OF EX-SENATOR POMEROY'S PLANNING COMES UP ONCE MORE WITH "CLAIMS"—TWELVE MEMBERS FOUND TO VOTE FOR IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—An attempt was made to-day in the House to pass a bill in the interest of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, which involves nearly $8,000,000 in bonds and lands. This road was authorized under the Union Pacific Railroad to build a line from Atchison to connect with the Kansas Pacific, the line to be not more than one hundred miles. Instead of building toward the Kansas Pacific, C. S. Pomeroy, who was President of the road, and at the time a United States Senator, constructed one hundred miles of road through and beyond the Kickapoo reservation, and made a treaty with that tribe of Indians, by which he obtained a title to their rich lands. The pending bill authorizes the company to submit what they call claims against the United States to the decision of the Supreme Court. They have been thrown out of Congress and the Executive Departments several times. In equity the company has no claim upon the United States, yet a liberal construction of the original Union Pacific act would give the Central Branch $16,000 per mile in bonds, for about 240 miles west of their present western terminus, to the 100th meridian, and in addition about 12,800 acres of land per mile for the same distance. Mr. Fry, of Maine, introduced a resolution to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Messrs. Randall, Wilson of Indiana, and others said the bill was a fraud, and expressed surprise at the effort to pass a bill of its character under suspension of the rules. Tellers were demanded in recording the motion to suspend the rules, and less than a dozen members had the courage to pass between the tellers in the affirmative. Butler and Williams, of Massachusetts; Negley and Cessna, of Pennsylvania, and Maynard and Poland were among those voting in the affirmative.

TOPICS AT THE CAPITOL.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE—COUNTING THE VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT—THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH PROPOSITION—THE POSTMASTER AT NEW-YORK—PROGRESS OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—It always happens that the franking privilege is discussed when the Post Office Appropriation bill is considered, and to-day was no exception. It first came before the Senate on an amendment of Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina, who moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating $986,000 for official postage stamps for the Post Office department, and insert a clause restoring the franking privilege. This was laid on the table by 32 yeas to 25 nays, Mr. Edmunds and eight other Republicans voting with the Democrats against the motion to lay on the table. Messrs. Hager, Hamilton, of Maryland, and Stockton were the only Democrats who voted for the motion. An amendment was finally adopted, allowing the *Congressional Record*, or any part thereof, and all public documents printed for the use of either House of Congress, to pass through the mails free, upon the frank of any member of Congress, until Dec. 1, 1875.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

When the Pension Appropriation bill was called up to-day, Mr. Morton submitted as an additional section the bill reported by him from the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the 6th inst., providing for and regulating the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon. He said he knew the bill was not germane to the subject before the Senate, but he had no hope of getting it through this session as an independent measure, and, therefore, offered it as an amendment to this bill. Several Senators expressed their willingness to take up the bill as an independent measure, but voted against attaching it to an Appropriation bill. It was laid on the table by a vote of 32 to 30.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH QUESTION.

Mr. Dorsey made an effort to-day to have added to the Post Office Appropriation bill, as an additional section, the Postal Telegraph bill, reported by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads some days ago. An attempt was made to rule it out on a point of order that it was new legislation, and had not been considered by any committee, but the Vice President overruled the objection, upon the statement of Mr. Dorsey that he had consulted members of the committee, and a majority had instructed him to report it as an amendment to this bill. Mr. Conkling then took the floor and argued that the rules of the Senate required an amendment to be considered in committee, at the regular meeting thereof, and a consultation with members of the committee upon the floor was not sufficient. Mr. Thurman opposed it, saying he saw in it an evidence of that spirit which threatened to confiscate everything, with which some people of the country were not satisfied. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, spoke of the pernicious habit of loading appropriation bills with general legislation, and moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was agreed to. Mr. Dorsey wanted a roll-call upon his proposition, but not a sufficient number of Senators voted to order the yeas and nays.

THE SALARY OF THE POSTMASTER AT NEW-YORK.

The salary of the Postmaster at New-York City was fixed at $8,000 per annum by an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill submitted by Mr. Hamlin.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Senate has made excellent progress to-day with the Appropriation bills, finishing the Indian bill, passing the West Point and Pension bills, and going over the Post Office bill till the amendment cutting off the additional subsidy to the Pacific Mail was reached. This progress is due to the fact that the advocates of Pinchback's admission and other political measures failed to get the authority of the caucus for taking up those subjects in advance of action on the Appropriation bills. This action of the caucus gives promise, though not positive assurance, that the calling of an extra session will be avoided. If the caucus had decided to take up the case of Pinchback and force it to a vote, or had decided to take up the Civil Rights bill in advance of action on the Appropriation bills, an extra session would have been inevitable, and that was a fact well understood. But it is by no means certain that the Appropriation bills will all get through by the 4th of March. Tom Scott's men are openly boasting that if they have not strength enough to carry their bill in this Congress, they can at least force an extra session. But this pretense is probably without meaning, and those who ought to know say it is only an idle threat. The Senate finished the Post Office Appropriation bill, with the exception of the clause providing for the repeal of the act granting the additional subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. After some discussion, during which a number of leading Senators declared themselves opposed to the repeal before a more careful examination of the subject could be had, it was agreed by unanimous consent that the bill should be considered as completed, with the exception of the clause repealing the subsidy, which should lie over till to-morrow at noon, by which time the report of the Judiciary Committee will be presented.

INDIVIDUAL CLAIMS IN CONGRESS.

The House to-day passed a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing that the claims of individuals against the United States shall not be presented to Congress, and authorizing the United States Courts to hear and adjudicate such claims, and requiring such adjudication to be reported to Congress. The effect of the passage of such a bill would be to relieve Congress of the mass of applications of that character annually presented, and by giving authority to the courts, full and thorough investigation into the merits of all cases may be made in the districts where the claimant reside, or where the claims originate. It is thought such a system would be highly advantageous to the public, as well as a protection to the Government.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning on the order of business. They came to no formal understanding, but the general understanding is that they will first act upon the General Appropriation bills before them, previous to considering the House Civil Rights bill and the Pinchback case. They do not think there is any probability of an extra legislative session, as all the necessary public business is in such a state of forwardness that it can be transacted before the termination of this Congress.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Charles H. Lewis, Surveyor of Customs at the port of Cold Spring, N. Y.; Commodore Reed Worden to be Rear Admiral; Capt. Aaron K. Hughes to be Commodore, and various other naval promotions.

PERSONAL.

Senator Fenton left the city late on Saturday night for his home in New-York, having been summoned there on account of the death of his aged mother. It is expected that the Senator will be again in his seat on Thursday morning.

THE TREASURY.

The Treasury balances at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $7,763,756; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $51,005,000; coin, including $21,955,700 in coin certificates, $71,426,660; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $1,167,579. The Customs receipts to-day were $664,579.

MILITARY REUNION AT KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The seventh annual reunion of the One Hundred and Twentieth New-York State Volunteers was held to-day. In the evening the Music Hall was crowded to listen to the addresses, singing, &c. The exercises were mainly memorial of the late Col. J. Randolph Tappen, and eloquent addresses were delivered by Major Gen. George H. Sharpe, formerly of the One Hundred and Twentieth, and Major Gen. Theodore B. Gates, formerly of the Twentieth N. Y. S. M. Gen. Sharpe's address included a concise account of the battles of the Army of the Potomac, in which the One Hundred and Twentieth took a very active and honorable part, and a magnificent eulogy of Col. Tappen. Gen. Gates' address consisted of personal reminiscences of the deceased. An address was also delivered by Judge Theodore R. Westbrook, paying a splendid tribute to the valor of Ulster's soldiers in the war for the Union. Other exercises closed the best reunion the regiment ever held. The following officers were elected: Capt. J. L. Snyder, President; Lieut. M. H. Drake, Vice President; Capt. J. B. Krum, Secretary; Major J. H. Everett, Treasurer. Telegrams were received from Major Gen. Hancock and other military officers regretting their inability to attend.

THE WESTERN UNION INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF MR. ORTON, OF THE WESTERN UNION, AND MR. SOMERVILLE, OF THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee to-day concluded the examination of President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was asked the question, in accordance with the terms of the resolution of inquiry, namely, whether he knew or ever heard that the Western Union Telegraph Company refused to send the dispatches of the American Press Association on account of criticisms on the telegraph company. The witness replied that he did not know of any such refusal, nor did he know of the company so refusing on that account to send dispatches to any person, corporation, or newspaper. No paper has been more free than the New-York *Herald* in criticising the Western Union, and yet it continued to receive dispatches through that company; and in further response he said that the notice to the American Press Association by the Western Union for termination of contract was not in consequence of the publication in the papers of the American Press Association of an article from the Washington *Star* reflecting upon the Western Union Company; notice for the termination of contract was given several times previously to such publication.

Mr. Somerville, General Manager of the American Press Association, was sworn, and testified that that association sent dispatches by the Atlantic and Pacific, the Southern Atlantic, the Franklin, and a portion by the Western Union Telegraph Company. In response to the question whether he knew of the Western Union having refused to transmit dispatches for the American Press Association on account of criticisms on the company, he said no, but the inference was that it had so refused for that reason. The article in the *Star* appeared on a Monday, and on that day and Tuesday appeared in the papers supplied by the American Press Association. On the succeeding Wednesday Dr. Green notified them that for reasons frequently adverted to, the arrangement of rates to certain points would be terminated at the end of the week. In a conversation with the witness, Dr. Green said the New-York Associated Press had found fault with the Western Union for having in some instances charged less rates to the American Press than to the New-York Associated Press. No other reason was given by Dr. Green for the termination of the arrangement. The further examination of the witness was postponed till a later hour this afternoon.

THE GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIPS.

LEGALITY OF THE COLLECTION OF TONNAGE DUES IN AUGUST, 1866—OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Attorney General has had presented to him from the Treasury Department the question of a refund of moneys paid by the agent of the North German Lloyd Steam-ship Company on the 14th of August, 1866, as tonnage duties on that company's steamer New-York, at the port of New-York, with the further inquiry as to whether the North German Lloyd Steam-ship Company is entitled, provided there be no other bar to repayment, to be refunded the tonnage tax collected on its steamers in ports of the United States prior to the date of a concession made by the Senate of Bremen, (May 29, 1872) that their steam-ships should not be subjected to that tax. It is also asked: "Are the Bremen steamers entitled to a refund of the money paid as tonnage tax as far anterior as the first exactions of the tax from the steamships of Bremen lines engaged in regular navigation?" A categorical answer to this question cannot be given, for it is not stated, nor is there any fact before the Attorney General fixing the time when such exactions were first made. He is of opinion that since the ratification of the treaty of the United States with Belgium—that is, since the 19th of April, 1859—the exactions in the ports of the United States of tonnage and similar taxes from Bremen steamers plying regularly, &c., have been contrary to stipulations of the treaty with the Hanseatic Republics of Dec. 27, 1827, which provide that privileges of commerce and navigation granted to other nations shall reciprocally become common; contrary, therefore, to the supreme law of this nation; that the money so received was not, and is not, the money of the United States, and he knows of no reason in law or morals why it should not be refunded to those from whom it has been illegally taken.

THE WESTERN FISH TRADE.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS DENOUNCING CONGRESS AND CERTAIN PORTIONS OF THE TARIFF.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 22.—A convention of the Western Fishermen and Fish-dealers' Association, representing the fishing interests of the great lakes, was held here to-day. Strong resolutions were passed, censuring Congress for failures, after years of appeal, to place gilling twine on the free list. It is claimed that this article is a foreign production; that its admission free of duty would not take $100,000 from the Government's revenue, and would place American Western fishermen on a fair basis in their competition with Canadian fishermen; that they are not so under the present Tariff law, which charges on this necessary article a higher duty than on diamonds, jewelry, laces, &c., and yet admits free of duty the Canadian catch. The association calls upon Western members to insist on an extension to Western fishermen of the drawback on the salt duty so long granted to New-England fishermen, or, failing in this, for an abrogation of that invidious distinction against Western fishermen, and thereby not only increase the revenue, but remove the impression that there is one law for the East and another for the West.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—1 A.M.—The barometer has risen, but again fallen, throughout the Atlantic States, and is lowest from the lower lake region to the Indian Territory. Northward of this belt cold northerly winds, with rain or snow, prevail. Southerly winds prevail in the Southern and Gulf States, with cloud and rain in the latter. The rivers have fallen slightly.

PROBABILITIES.

During Tuesday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, falling barometer, warmer south and east winds, with cloud and rain, followed by a "norther" in Texas.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, southerly winds and lower barometer, followed by rising barometer, northerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Mississippi and Lower Mississippi Valleys and the North-west, rising or stationary, northerly winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by lower pressure and south-west winds.

For the lake region, westerly winds, colder, cloudy weather, with occasional rain or snow and rising barometer.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, warmer, brisk south-east to south-west winds, increasing cloudiness, and, in New-England, rain or snow.

The rivers will continue stationary or slowly rising.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	42°	29°	3 P. M.	44°	41°
6 A. M.	44°	25°	6 P. M.	42°	35°
9 A. M.	45°	26°	9 P. M.	41°	37°
12 M.	46°	35°	12 P. M.	40°	36°

Average yesterday, 32°.
Average corresponding date last year, 43°.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 22.—The Sedalia (Mo.) *Democrat*, of Sunday, says Joseph H. Carter and William K. Nixon were arrested five miles west of that place on Saturday morning, and $30,000 counterfeit and nearly $9,000 in good money was found in their possession. The arrests are said to have been made by St. Louis detectives, but nothing in regard to the affair has been given out by the Police authorities here.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

BALLOTING FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY IN THE COTES-DU-NORD.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The second ballot for member of the Assembly in the Department of the Côtes-du-Nord yesterday resulted as follow:

M. Kirjegu, (Legitimist,)	45,000
Foucher de Careil, (Republican,)	41,000
Duc de Feltre, (Bonapartist,)	31,000

No candidate having a majority of the votes cast, another ballot is necessary.

EXCITING SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY—M WADDINGTON'S BILL FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A SENATE IS ADOPTED—THE MEMBERS OF THE RIGHT WITHDRAW IN A BODY—THREATS OF THE MONARCHISTS—THE BILL TEMPORARILY LAID ASIDE.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Assembly had a most important and excited session to-day. The floor and galleries were crowded.

The report of the Committee of Thirty on the new projects for the organization of a Senate was read. It rejects the American plan proposed by M. Vantrain at the sitting of Feb. 12, which was to elect Senators by a method similar to that by which the President of the United States is chosen. The committee approve, with certain modifications, the bill offered by M. Waddington on the same day, which prov

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

EXPERIENCES OF THE OBSERVING PARTIES IN NEW-ZEALAND.

BLUFF HARBOR AND QUEENSTOWN—DR. PETERS' PARTY—LANDING THE CHATHAM ISLAND PARTY—THE WORK OF THE SWATARA—DUNEDIN—THE PENAL STATION—COURTESIES TO COLONIAL OFFICIALS—A SEARCH FOR THE GERMAN OBSERVING PARTY—THE FRENCH OBSERVERS—DR. PETERS' SUCCESS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DUNEDIN, New-Zealand, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1875.

In my last letter I gave a pretty complete account of the doings of the Hobart Town party. In the present one I shall give a brief history of the landing of the New-Zealand and Chatham Island parties, together with a short description of their stations, and some account of their observations. It will not be necessary to describe either their instruments or their observatories, because these are precisely the same as those used by Prof. Harkness at Hobart Town.

On Oct. 9 the Swatara left Hobart Town for Bluff Harbor, New-Zealand, where she arrived on the morning of Oct. 16, having made the passage under sail. On the night of the 14th, two days before she got in, she encountered a severe gale off the Solanders, but, being an excellent sea boat, she rode it out bravely, scarcely taking a drop of water on board.

DR. PETERS AND HIS PARTY AT QUEENSTOWN.

At the Bluff Lieut. E. W. Bass, United States Engineers, Assistant Astronomer to the New-Zealand party, reported to Dr. Peters. According to previous arrangement, he had come from the United States by mail steamer, and having been in the island about a month he had spent the time in examining different localities in order to determine which was best suited for an astronomical station. In this he was greatly assisted by the local knowledge of Mr. McKerrow, Surveyor General of the island, who was directed by the New-Zealand Government to accompany him for the purpose of pointing out the most promising sites. After reconnoitering nearly the whole province of Otago, Lieut. Bass recommended Queenstown as being freer from clouds than any other part of the country, and there Dr. Peters decided to locate his party.

Queenstown, a village of 700 inhabitants, is situated in the interior of the island, upon the banks of Lake Wakatipu, about 120 miles from Bluff Harbor. It is everywhere surrounded by high mountains, which condense the moisture coming from the sea, and to this circumstance it owes its comparative freedom from clouds. In natural beauty the locality is scarcely inferior to the far-famed lake districts of Switzerland. To reach it from the Bluff there is, first, forty miles of railroad, then sixty miles of staging, and finally, twenty miles of steam-boating on Lake Wakatipu.

THE CHATHAM ISLAND PARTY LANDED.

The outfit of the party was soon landed, and on the afternoon of Oct. 17 the Swatara left Bluff Harbor for Port Chalmers, where she hoped to get a pilot for Chatham Island. In this, however, she was disappointed, and after a stay of half an hour off the bar of Otago Harbor, she went on her way to Chatham. The weather was propitious, and on the afternoon of Oct. 19 the island was reached, and the ship hove to off the little hamlet of Waitangi for a pilot; but finding none, she went eleven further to the northwest, and at 5:30 P. M. anchored in Wangaroa Bay, sometimes called Port Hutt, which is as snug a little harbor as could be desired, and the only thoroughly safe anchorage in the island. Outside, the sea was heavy and the wind fresh from the north-west, but the harbor was smooth as a mill-pond, and in an hour's time a half dozen of the neighboring farmers were on board exchanging congratulations with the officers and inviting them to their hospitable roofs. The next day, after a thorough examination of the locality, Mr. Smith, chief of the party, chose a site for the observing station on the western side of the harbor, on the shores of a little indentation called Howard Bay. The outfit of the party, amounting to about 150 tons of gross weight, was landed without delay, and a little village sprung up as if by magic. The tents, ten in number, were pitched near the beach, and the transit house was set up on a low hill some 400 yards further inland. At the same time the erection of the photographic and equatorial houses was commenced, and so rapidly was everything pushed forward that in three days the transit instrument was ready for work, and a set of time observations were made. Meanwhile, the officers of the ship had visited many of the settlers, and in return had entertained them on board.

Early in the morning of Oct. 26, after a week's stay at Chatham, the Swatara hove up her anchor and once more turned her head seaward. The grand object of her mission was successfully accomplished. Within five months she had sailed nearly 20,000 miles, had not been at anchor more than twelve days at a time, and had landed safely every one of the five parties which she took on board at New-York! When we remember that all the other nations of the world sent a ship with each of their parties, and severely criticised the United States for not doing the same thing, surely Capt. Chandler and his officers have reason to be proud of their achievement!

PORT CHALMERS AND DUNEDIN.

At 7:15 P. M., Oct. 29, we came to anchor in Port Chalmers, having made the passage from Chatham Island in two days and a half. Perhaps some of my readers are inclined to say that from the morning of the 26th to the evening of the 29th is three days and a half, and so it would be ordinarily, but not in the present case. The 180th meridian passes between Chatham Island and New-Zealand, and whenever a ship crosses that she either gains or loses a day. We were going to the westward, and consequently lost a day. We had no 27th. Soon after anchoring we were visited by many gentlemen from Dunedin, who proffered to us the same kind welcome, and the same generous hospitality which has been so freely extended wherever we have gone.

Dunedin, the metropolis of New-Zealand, having about 22,000 inhabitants, is situated on Otago Harbor, six miles above Port Chalmers, with which it is connected by a railroad of three feet six inches gauge. The neighboring country is exceedingly picturesque, and the lofty hills which abound on every side compel the railroad to follow all the sinuosities of the shore, so that although the distance between the two towns is less than six miles in a straight line, yet the track is about ten miles long. Stops are made at five intermediate stations. Six trains per day are run in each direction, and the through time is thirty-five minutes. Like our own Western cities, Dunedin has sprung up suddenly. On March 23, 1848, Capt. William Cargill landed on its site with the first party of emigrants, and although he died on Aug. 6, 1860, he yet lived long enough to see a flourishing town supplant the primeval wilderness, and to be the first superintendent of the province. In the very heart of the city, at the intersection of Prince's, High, and Rattray streets, the corporation have erected a strikingly beautiful monument to his memory. The general appearance of Dunedin is similar to that of the larger towns in Western New-York, and the continual bustle and activity in the streets shows that there is no lack of business. In fact, it is questionable if the enterprise of the colonists does not sometimes outrun their prudence, for New-Zealand has already contracted a public debt of $85,000,000. To be sure, it has all been expended for railroads, telegraphs, and other internal improvements, but still it seems a heavy burden for such a young country. At Dunedin we met a number of Americans, some of whom were residents of the place, but the majority were wool-buyers who had come over from the United States to make their annual purchases of that staple, which, by the way, is one of the principal products of the colony.

After filling up our coal-bunkers and exchanging chronometer signals by telegraph with Dr. Peters, the Swatara left Dunedin about noon of Nov. 4. In twenty-five hours she reached Bluff Harbor, where she remained until late in the afternoon of Nov. 7, when she sailed for Hobart Town. After a rather rough passage she arrived at that city Nov. 13 at 1:30 P. M., and dropped her anchor on the bottom, there to rest until after the transit was over.

THE STATE PRISON OF TASMANIA.

Port Arthur, fifty-two miles from Hobart Town, is the State Prison of Tasmania. It was originally established by the English Government as a convict depot during the time when Van Diemen's Land was a penal settlement, and being intended for the reception of the worst class of criminals, no pains were spared to prevent their escape. The buildings, which are of the most substantial character, consist of a penitentiary, a separate or model prison, a lunatic asylum, and some small workshops, together with quarters for the civil superintendent and keepers, and barracks for the accommodation of the battalion of soldiers who were always stationed there. The whole establishment is situated on a peninsula, joined to the main land by a narrow neck, which is constantly patrolled by policemen and guarded by a line of ferocious dogs, chained to stakes so arranged that no person can pass without coming within their reach. Only those connected with the prison were allowed to reside within its limits. There are ample accommodations for 1,000 prisoners, but as England has long ceased to send her law-breakers to Tasmania, and very little crime is committed in the colony, the glory of the place has departed. The soldiers are all gone, and the keepers have now only 120 prisoners under their charge, among whom there still remain some who were transported from the mother country.

COURTESIES TO COLONIAL OFFICIALS.

Once a year this place is visited by a committee of the Ministry, who come to hear the complaints of the prisoners, and, in cases of specially good conduct, to remit a part of their sentences. The committee always make the passage from Hobart Town in the Government schooner. If the wind is favorable they reach their destination in a few hours; but if not, they are sometimes two or three days on the way, which, in so small a vessel, is exceedingly uncomfortable. Hearing that they were about to make their annual trip, and wishing to show his appreciation of the kindness we had experienced at the hands of the government, Capt. Chandler offered to take them down in the Swatara. His offer was gladly accepted, and with the Colonial Secretary, the Minister of Lands and Works, the Attorney General, the United States Consul, and some other gentlemen on board, we left Hobart Town on Dec. 16, at 12:20 P. M. The passage down was very pleasant, and the scenery everywhere beautiful, but by far the finest point was Cape Raoul, a headland nine hundred feet high, composed of basalt columns which I could almost fancy were huge organ pipes pealing forth the music of the deep. We reached Port Arthur at 5:20 P. M., and during our stay there were entertained by the Ministerial Committee, and shown everything connected with the institution. On Dec. 18, at 4:30 A. M., we sailed again, and in four and a half hours reached Hobart Town and landed the party. This little act of courtesy called forth from the colonial newspapers the warmest encomiums, both on Capt. Chandler and on the American Navy.

A SUCCESSFUL SEARCH FOR THE GERMAN OBSERVING PARTY.

We remained in Hobart Town only long enough to get a few fresh provisions, and sailed for the Auckland Islands at 3:20 in the afternoon. Our object in going there was to hunt up the German Transit of Venus party, about whom there was considerable anxiety. They had left Melbourne in the beginning of October in the French bark Alexandrine, which they had chartered for their own use, and since then nothing had been heard of them, although it was understood that the ship was to make one or two trips between the Aucklands and New-Zealand, for the purpose of determining their difference of longitude. The German Consul at Melbourne felt so anxious about the party that he telegraphed to Berlin for instructions concerning them, and also wrote to Capt. Chandler on the subject. The result of the correspondence was that we sailed for the Aucklands as above narrated. Our passage was on the whole a pleasant one, and on Dec. 23 we reached the islands and anchored in Port Ross, off Terror Cove, at 1:15 P. M. There we found the missing party, of which Dr. Hugo Seeliger is chief, their station in the best of order, and everybody in excellent health and spirits. They had met with no accident whatever, but the landing of their outfit and the erection of their buildings had occupied more time than was expected, and thus the bark had been delayed in starting for New-Zealand. They were very much surprised that any anxiety should have been felt on their account, but at the same time they were glad to see us, and gave us a most hearty reception. They had found the weather at their station exceedingly bad, averaging about one clear night in two weeks, but they had been fortunate in getting observations of the transit. It was cloudy when the first contact took place, but half an hour afterward it cleared up and remained so till thirty minutes after the transit was over. They secured one hundred and fifteen photographs, six sets of measures with the heliometer, and observations of the third and fourth contacts.

PORT ROSS.

The appearance of the country about Port Ross is certainly not inviting. The land consists of low hills, and the soil, which is everywhere wet and soggy, is generally covered with coarse herbage, but in many places there is a heavy growth of stunted trees, all of which are bent toward the south-west by the prevailing wind. The island has recently been rented by the Government of New-Zealand to a gentleman who proposes to use it as a sheep run, but I doubt if it will be profitable for that purpose, because even the wild goats become sore-footed from the excessive moisture. Wild hogs, rabbits, snipe, ducks, and other water fowl abound. There are also a few seals to be seen on the rocks.

DR. PETERS' PARTIAL SUCCESS.

We were delayed in Port Ross a couple of days by bad weather, and during our stay the Alexandrine returned from Bluff Harbor, whither she had gone ten days before to make chronometer comparisons for longitude purposes. On the afternoon of Christmas Day the wind became favorable, and at 7:30 P. M. we sailed for Port Chalmers, New-Zealand, where we arrived on the afternoon of Dec. 27. That same evening we compared chronometers by telegraph with Dr. Peters, at Queenstown, and learned that he had a clear sky during most of the transit, and had obtained 237 photographs, together with some other observations. In this he was peculiarly fortunate, for none of the other parties in New-Zealand got any observations at all; they all had a cloudy sky.

THE FRENCH OBSERVERS.

On the morning of Dec. 30, while we were lying in Port Chalmers, the French naval transport Vire came in, having on board the French Transit of Venus party from Campbell Island, of which M. Boquet De la Grye is chief. I regret to say that they were disappointed in getting observations. At their station it was clear on the day before and on the day after the transit, but cloudy during the whole of the transit.

We left Port Chalmers late in the afternoon of Dec. 30, and spent New Year's Day at sea. Of course the usual calls could not be omitted, and many of the officers held burlesque receptions in their own rooms. The refreshments which they offered their visitors were really wonderful, especially the drinkables. One enterprising gentleman included in his list such choice decoctions as Arnold's writing fluid, red ink, muriatic acid, and oil of vitriol, any one of which was strong enough to kill at forty rods. However, he did not disguise the character of his beverages. On the contrary, he asked all comers "what poison they would take," and, so far as I know, they, one and all, declined anything stronger than champagne or sherry.

We crossed the 180th meridian on the 2d of January, and thus had two New Years' Days, which gives rise to some interesting questions as to whether or not we lost a year; but this letter is already so long that I cannot discuss that point, but must leave it to the sagacity of the reader.

We reached Chatham Island early on the morning of Jan. 3, 1875, and found Mr. Smith and his party all well. They had had a cloudy sky during most of the transit, and had only been able to secure thirteen photographs and a number of micrometrical measures.

I will give further details respecting Chatham Island and its inhabitants in a future letter.

THE INSURANCE REPORT.

STATISTICS OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT—BUSINESS DURING THE PAST YEAR—A LAW TO GUARD AGAINST THE SPREADING OF FIRES SUGGESTED.

The report of Mr. O. W. Chapman, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State, has just been published. The following is a brief synopsis of the report:

At the close of 1874, the fire, fire-marine, and marine insurance companies doing business in this State had $160,133,475 70 of admitted assets, not including assets held abroad by foreign companies, or premium notes of mutual companies—an increase of $19,436,934 20 over the sum reported last year. Their liabilities, excepting scrip and capital, aggregated $54,860,294 12, or $2,452,634 13 more than last year. The year's income was $36,854,163 69; the expenditure, $68,491,123 60—an increase of $138,958 45 in income, and a decrease of $10,580,977 99 in expenditure The whole number of companies reporting last December was 223, or thirteen more than in 1873.

Among the numerous fires of the year there was one in Oshkosh, Wis., in July, which devoured in round numbers $1,000,000 worth of property, and the "second great fire" of Chicago, about the same time, which destroyed buildings and merchandise of the value of nearly $3,000,000. In January, at Cleveland; in April, at Williamsport and Richmond, fires also occurred that caused a loss of about $560,000 each.

The assets of the fire and fire-marine insurance companies of this country doing business in New-York, December, 1874, amount to $119,569,746 06. The joint-stock companies of this State return $55,985,676 01; stock companies of other States, $60,702,636 46; New-York mutuals, $363,367 87, and other State mutuals, $2,518,066 22.

The liabilities of these companies excepting scrip and capital, aggregate $40,293,153 83. New-York stock companies, Boards Harvey, return $14,920,259 20; of other State stock companies, $24,078,757 28; New-York mutuals, $258,122 02; other State mutuals, $837,046 23. The whole amount of scrip liabilities is $1,836,341 02, and of capital, $53 052,190.

Their income for the year aggregates $64,261,610 76. The excess of income over expenditures is $13,189,930 10, while the two documents appear to have expended $164,833 89 more than received.

The expenditures amount to $51,236,514 55. As to the standing and last year's business of the purely marine companies, their total assets were $25,645,709 66, an excess of $1,081,153 69 over the amount returned last year. Their liabilities were $7,750,466 99, an excess of $355,967 88 over the year preceding. Their income was $11,211,604 66, being $437,185 55 less than that of the previous year. Their expenditures were $9,714,743 19, being $1,863,433 41 less than was paid out the year before. Marine insurance companies show an excess of income over expenditures of $1,496,861 47. None appears to have paid more losure than received, an improvement in this respect over the preceding year's showing.

From a table exhibiting the business done by all the fire, fire-marine, and marine insurance companies, which made returns to this Department, with the net assets, premiums charged, ratios of net assets to risks in force, and of premiums charged to risks written, it appears that 223 companies, possessed of $153,231,611 97 of net assets at the close of the year, were covering $6,313,967,008 of risks, at an average of $2 43 for every $100 insured, and that during the year, on receipt of $53,142,324 12 in gross premiums, they undertook to carry $7,814,253,894 of risks, at an average rate of $1 13 for every $100 insured.

As to the disposition of income, $72,815,712 18 net were received in premiums, while $35,342,052 59 were paid for losses, $22,489,962 22 for expenses, and $10,059,140 88 for dividends. The average ratio of gross expenditures to gross income is 78.77; of losses paid to premiums received, 45.60; of expenses to gross income, 25.8; of dividends to gross income, 11.57.

The amount of surplus held by all joint stock companies doing business in this State was $34,054,00 45, as against $14,332,695 37 last year, while the total impairment was $17,484 46, as against $378,096 30.

The ratio of losses to risks written in the State by our own joint-stock companies for the year 1873 is represented by the decimal .23; for 1874 by .19; while in the case of similar companies from other States the ratio for 1873 is .24 44. The ratio of losses to premiums received, as between these years, is as 30.48 to 27.02 for New-York companies, and as 53.97 to 43.85 for other State companies.

CHANGES DURING 1874.

Three stock fire companies, with a combined capital of $500,000, and one mutual, were organized in the State during the year. Six stock companies have added to their capital $900,000. Two companies made up impairments amounting to $162,500, and one, since Jan. 1 last, with a capital of $100,000, has discontinued doing fire business. The charter of one marine company has been extended.

Twenty-two fire companies and one marine have been admitted, with $5,574,673 total capital, while thirteen have either been excluded or withdrawn, with an aggregate of $3,676,000 capital.

Thus, in round numbers, $7,140,000 have been added to insurance capital in the State since Dec. 31, 1873, against some $4,000,000 withdrawn.

The purely marine capital represented in the State remains unchanged in amount, except by that of the single company admitted, above alluded to.

In order to do away with the evils of extensive fires, the Superintendent suggests that, as the number of those caused by incendiarism and negligence is estimated at from thirty to fifty per cent. of the whole, a law is desirable that would make it for the interest of an insured person to prevent fires escaping from his premises to another's. With this view, he suggests that it would be wise to enact a law that no person on whose premises a fire originates, if such premises are in a city, shall recover more than one-half of his insurance.

It is believed that the law should be so amended as to refuse admission to any company possessed of less than $200,000 unimpaired capital in cash.

The Legislature is also asked to consider whether mutual fire companies of other States, hereafter knocking for admission, should not be refused. Under existing law, the Superintendent cannot exclude, even if advisable, any company already admitted from another State or country, for the reason that its capital is not $200,000, or because it is a mutual, or unites with a fire-marine business. But, until the Legislature shall otherwise order, the discretion conferred by existing laws will be exercised in the future admission of companies, in consonance with the foregoing views. The report closes with a reference to the law regulating the investment in collateral securities.

A MYSTERIOUS THREAT.

Last September the barns and outbuildings of Supervisor Gubner, of New-Utrecht, were burned down under circumstances which left very little doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The detectives were sought in the case, but were unable to trace the authors of the outrage. Mr. Gubner had no idea who the guilty parties were.

About ten days ago, however, the matter was revived by Mr. Gubner's receipt of an anonymous letter. It was written on legal cap paper, bearing a peculiar water mark; was evidently prepared without any attempt to disguise the handwriting, and read as follows:

To A. Gubner, New-Utrecht:

Your barns have been laid out. When you were elected Supervisor in 1862 you and —— —— promised me you would see that I got a good place. When I spoke to —— —— about it he said: "Oh! you be ——." That's all right. Your barns will be laid out again, and if —— and any buildings they would be laid out too, and him with it. You look out about July or August next.

There was no signature to the document, which came through the mail, and Mr. Gubner could not recognize the handwriting. He came to the conclusion that the writer of the anonymous letter and the burner of his barns were one and the same individual. Acting on this idea, he consulted Judge Church, at Fort Hamilton, and, after a long talk, the letter was left in the Judge's hands. He at once set to work to find out the writer. He obtained specimens of the handwriting of a number of persons whom he suspected, but without any result. About a week ago he was talking to a gentleman in regard to a letter he had received in the *Rural Gazette*, published at Flatbush. His visitor had the letter in his possession and showed it to the Judge, who immediately recognized the handwriting as identical with that in the anonymous letter to Mr. Gubner. Acting on this clue, he obtained a specimen of the suspected man's handwriting, and, on comparing the three documents, found that they were to same handwriting, written on the same legal cap paper, and with the peculiar water-mark to further prove their identity. The person suspected and against whom legal proceedings are about to be instituted, is said to be a citizen worth $100,000.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Feb. 22.

SENATE.

The Chaplain in the opening prayer referred to the day, saying: "We thank Thee, O Lord, for this day, the anniversary of the birth of him who stood first and foremost among the founders of the Republic. We thank Thee for his noble example and virtues."

CIVIL RIGHTS AND COMMON JUSTICE IN GEORGIA.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, presented a memorial from colored people of Georgia, asking the passage of the Civil Rights bill, complaining that they cannot receive justice in the State courts of Georgia, and asking that their cases be transferred to the United States courts, which was laid on the table. Also, a memorial from colored people of Frankfort, Ky., favoring the passage of the Civil Rights bill, which was laid on the table.

A UNIFORM RATE OF INTEREST.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, presented resolutions of the Wisconsin State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in favor of the passage of a law fixing a uniform rate of interest throughout the nation, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

After passing the Pension Appropriation bill, the Senate took up the Post Office Appropriation bill.

When the clause adopted by the House repealing the act of 1872, authorizing the Pacific Mail contract, was reached, Mr. WEST, who had charge of the bill, said the committee reported that as it came from the House without recommendation, the matter having been referred to the Judiciary Committee some days ago by a resolution of the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN said that Committee had not yet reached a decision on the subject. He expected a report would have been made to-day, but the committee had no meeting this morning.

Mr. MERRIMON said he favored the annulling of the contract.

The subject was passed over informally and the reading of the bill continued, that the amendments of the committee might be first acted upon.

THE SENATE REPORTED.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution continuing D. F. Murphy as official reporter of debates in the Senate from the expiration of his present contract till the further order of the Senate. In reporting it, Mr. Anthony said the execution of the work by Mr. Murphy had given universal satisfaction. The resolution was agreed to.

BUSINESS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

The VICE-PRESIDENT then called for the business on the calendar, the Committee on Printing being entitled to the floor.

Mr. ANTHONY, from that committee, called up the Senate bill to provide for the distribution of the regular official editions of certain public documents and of the *Congressional Record*. He said this was similar to the bill considered at the last session, but it was then complicated with the franking privilege and other matters. The committee had now divested it of everything objectionable, and as before the Senate it was simply a plan for the distribution of documents already printed, and provided for no new printing. The bill was passed.

The following were then disposed of:

The Senate bill to provide for the republication of the Patent Office *Gazette*; passed.

The House resolution to print the report of Major Powell in quarto form; passed.

The House resolution to print 5,000 copies of the memorial service on the occasion of the death of the late Prof. S. F. B. Morse, amended to 3,500 copies instead of 5,000, was passed.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. ANTHONY then called up the House resolution to print 230,000 copies of the annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture. He said the committee reported this without recommendation, leaving the matter to the Senate.

A debate ensued as to how these reports could be distributed.

Mr. THURMAN said he was opposed to the franking privilege. He did not intend to make charges against any party. Probably both were at fault, but since he entered the Senate he had seen the corridors of this Capitol filled with clerks signing the names of members of Congress who were hundreds of miles away, and sending off tons of matter on the eve of a Presidential election.

Mr. ANTHONY admitted there were abuses of the franking privilege, but said one of its most legitimate uses was sending off from here during Presidential campaigns, documents giving to every voter statements upon which each party relies.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved an amendment providing for the printing of as many copies of each report as in the judgment of the Committee on Printing may be paid for by parties ordering the same, together with the postage for transmitting them through the mails.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired, and the Chair called up the unfinished business, being the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. LEWIS, of Virginia, asked leave to submit a resolution providing for the adjournment of the Senate to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of Washington and the day being a legal holiday.

Mr. WINDOM, who has charge of the Indian Appropriation bill, declined to yield the floor to allow the consideration of the resolution, and the Senate proceeded with the Indian bill.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, moved an amendment to the clause appropriating $500,000 to subsist and care for the Apache Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, so as to provide that the money shall be expended in behalf of those Indians only in proportion to the number located on the reservation and refraining from hostilities.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, moved to amend so as to increase the appropriation for general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada from $15,000 to $35,000, which was agreed to.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, moved to amend so as to strike out the clause appropriating $5,000 to defray the expenses of Indian delegations who may visit Washington on business connected with their respective tribes. He said the Indians had no business here, and Congress should not encourage them to visit the City of Washington.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 23; nays 24.

Mr. BOGY moved to strike out the appropriation of incidental expenses.

Mr. WINDOM moved to lay that amendment on the table; agreed to—yeas 30; nays 20.

Mr. THURMAN moved to reduce the appropriation for incidental expenses in Arizona from $5,000 to $30,000.

Mr. WINDOM moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN then moved to amend so as to reduce the appropriation for incidental expenses in Dakota Territory from $20,000 to $10,000, which was laid on the table.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the Military Academy Appropriation bill. An amendment of the Committee, authorizing the President to fill vacancies among officers, instructors, professors, and cadets, occurring at said Academy by reason of the death, or other cause, of any person appointed by him, was agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN moved to add a section, providing that hereafter, until otherwise provided by law, the number of cadets appointed each year shall be one-half of the number authorized to be appointed by the law existing law, and no more. He said he took the greatest interest in the academy, and believed in its usefulness, but it was well known that the number of officers was now far too great proportion to the numerical strength of the army.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, agreed with the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Thurman,] and said officers were being educated faster than the needs of the service. He suggested an amendment providing for the appointment of cadets alternately from each Congressional District.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Thurman.

Mr. LOGAN agreed with other Senators that there was an excess of officers, but he would not support the amendment, as it might delay the progress of the Appropriation bill. He favored a separate law on that subject.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, expressed the opinion that this branch of the public service might be trimmed down, but the time for doing it should not be part of an appropriation bill. He moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 19.

The bill having been considered as in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate and the amendment made in committee agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN then renewed his amendment as above noted, with the following words added, "and hereafter there shall be appointed one cadet in each eight years instead of four years, as now provided by law."

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said this was important legislation, and in case the President did not approve it, he could not veto it without vetoing the whole Appropriation bill.

Mr. MORTON said this subject deserved more consideration than it could now have. Under our theory of government it was not intended to keep a standing army. Our theory was to be prepared for war by having a large number of properly-educated officers, and the people could be relied upon to make up the army. Believing this legislation premature, he moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—yeas 27, nays 20.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, called up the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions reported by the Committee on Appropriations without amendment.

Mr. MORTON said he would offer an amendment to this bill, though he knew it was not germane to the subject, but as there was not time left to have it acted upon as an independent measure he would submit it as an additional section to this Appropriation bill. He then sent to the Clerk's desk as such amendment the bill reported by him on the 6th inst. from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon.

Mr. SPRAGUE appealed to the Senate not to pass this bill with such an extraordinary amendment. He moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—yeas 32, nays 30.

The Pension Appropriation bill, having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate.

THE COUNTING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

Mr. MORTON resolved his amendment. He said, as the twenty-second joint rule now stood, the election of the next President could be thrown into the House of Representatives. He was astonished at his Republican friends voting to lay the amendment on the table. If this was a political measure to throw the next election into the House of Representatives, which would be Democratic, he hoped it would be understood, and those voting to lay the amendment on the table must take the responsibility.

Mr. SHERMAN said he heartily sympathized with his friend from Indiana [Mr. Morton] as to the necessity of having a change in this twenty-second rule, but it could be done by a joint rule as well, and need not be put upon an appropriation bill.

Mr. THURMAN said he would vote with the Senator from Indiana to take up this bill any time, but he protested against tacking a political measure upon an appropriation bill. The worst piece of legislation he ever saw was passed upon an appropriation bill after midnight.

Mr. MORTON withdrew the amendment.

THE PENSION BILL PASSED.

The Pension Appropriation bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, called up the Post Office Appropriation bill.

The amendment of the committee providing that mail lettings for the States of Maryland and Virginia, and for the District of Columbia shall be advertised in only one newspaper published in the District of Columbia, and at prices satisfactory to the Postmaster General, not exceeding the customary rates paid in the City of Baltimore for ordinary commercial advertising, was agreed to.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

When the clause was reached repealing the act of June 1, 1872, authorizing the contract with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, Mr. WEST said this proposed to repeal what was known as the secondary contract with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for mail service to China semi-monthly. When it was considered by the Committee on Appropriations he was authorized to say to the Senate that the committee reported the clause as it came from the House of Representatives without recommendation, for the reason that the subject matter had already been referred to by the Judiciary Committee. Therefore this clause in the bill now stood before the Senate without any recommendation from the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. THURMAN said a resolution was before the Judiciary Committee directing the inquiry as to whether the act of 1872 was still obligatory upon the United States. The committee was of the opinion that so far as that resolution related to the expediency of annulling the contract it belonged to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Therefore the Committee reported a substitute for the resolution just referred to them, which substitute directed the committee to report to the Senate whether the contract was still obligatory upon the United States, or whether the United States had the right to put an end to it. Upon that question no decision had yet been reached. He expected a report would have been made to-day, but there was no meeting of the committee this morning. As to whether this bill had better be postponed till the report of the Judiciary Committee was made on the subject remained for the Senate to say.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, said he was in favor of the repeal of this whole thing.

The clause relating to the Pacific Mail contract was passed over informally that other amendments might be acted upon.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, moved to amend so as to strike out the paragraph appropriating $285,000 for official postage stamps for the Post Office Department, and inserted in place thereof a clause providing that all laws and parts of laws repealing the franking privilege, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that the franking privilege, as it existed prior to the act abolishing the same, be and is hereby re-enacted.

Mr. WEST moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—yeas 32, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Bout well, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Dorsey, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stockton, Wadleigh, West, Windom, Wright—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Conover, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, Flanagan, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Johnston, Lewis, McCreery, Merrimon, Pease, Ransom, Robertson, Saulsbury, Spencer, Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton—25.

Mr. THURMAN moved to add an additional section providing that the *Congressional Record* shall be carried in the mails free of postage.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend so as to provide that all public documents printed by either House of Congress may pass through the mails free upon the frank of any member of Congress until Dec. 1, 1875, which amendment was accepted by Mr. Thurman.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to amend so that the *Congressional Record*, or any portion thereof, may pass through the mails free, which was agreed to.

The question being upon Mr. Thurman's amendment as amended, Mr. WEST moved to lay it on the table, which was rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 34.

Mr. STOCKTON offered as a substitute for Mr. Thurman's amendment that the *Congressional Record*, and all other public documents of Congress for distribution, shall pass free through the mails under regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster General.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to lay it on the table. Agreed to—yeas 29, nays 27.

The amendment of Mr. Thurman was then agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend the fourth section so as to provide that all accounts passed upon by the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department after July 1 1870, shall be supervised by the First Controller of the Treasury in the same manner as other accounts, and a sufficient number of clerks shall be transferred to the First Controller's Office from the Auditor's, to enable this provision to be carried into effect. Agreed to.

THE SALARY OF THE POSTMASTER AT NEW-YORK.

Mr. HAMLIN moved an amendment, providing the salary of the Postmaster in the City of New-York shall be $8,000 per annum. Agreed to.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. DORSEY submitted as an additional section the Postal Telegraph bill recently reported to the Senate from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Virginia, raised a point of order that the amendment involved new legislation, and had never been considered as an amendment to this bill by any committee.

Mr. DORSEY said it had been considered by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and he had been instructed to report it to the Senate. He had consulted members of the committee on the floor.

The CHAIR ruled the amendment in order.

Mr. CONKLING said he understood the Senator [Mr. Dorsey] to say he had consulted members of the committee on the floor. The rule of the Senate was that an amendment must be considered at a committee meeting, and the late colleague of the gentleman now occupying the chair [Mr. Sumner] held that two meeting must take place in the committee-room. He [Mr. Conkling] submitted that the Senate ought not to discuss a question of such importance at this late hour, and under the five-minute rule.

Mr. HAMLIN said the subject had been considered by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. CONKLING—As an independent bill, or as an amendment to the bill?

Mr. HAMLIN—As an independent bill.

Mr. THURMAN moved the indefinite postponement of the whole bill.

Lost—yeas 22, nays 24.

Mr. THURMAN said he never owned a dollar in the stock of any telegraph company, but he saw in this bill the assertion of a power which made the Government supreme. He saw in it an evidence of that spirit which threatens to confiscate everything with which some people of the country are not satisfied. He did not wish to occupy the attention of the Senate in a matter of such importance, and would therefore move to lay the amendment on the table. If that should be rejected, he would renew his motion to indefinitely postpone the whole bill, and even if it could be made into a law without any consideration.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said there were some features in this bill which he could not approve. There was nothing more pernicious than to engraft general legislation upon an appropriation bill. He therefore moved to lay the amendment upon the table. Agreed to.

Mr. DORSEY demanded the yeas and nays, but the Senate would not sustain the demand.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY AGAIN.

No other amendment being offered, and the clause relating to the Pacific Mail having been passed over informally when the bill was first read, the consideration of that clause was resumed.

Mr. BAYARD said he was aware of the testimony before a committee of the other House of Congress in regard to this subsidy. He had never voted for a subsidy, but believed this company had served the Government since it had received the subsidy. He could not give his assent to the repeal of this act, which would destroy the property of this company and wreck the fortunes of many, unless he was satisfied there was good ground to annul the contract. He could not speak for himself, but had learned that the stock had changed hands since the subsidy was granted. If the men who owned it then still retained it there might be a natural feeling to annul the contract, but those who now owned it should not suffer. He desired to know more about it before voting for its repeal.

Mr. WEST moved to strike out the clause repealing the act of 1872, in reference to the Pacific Mail subsidy.

Mr. MORTON said when this subsidy was granted he did all in his power to defeat it. He had never voted for a subsidy; but this contract was not to be terminated by a mere sensation. If there was any evidence that it was obtained by fraud or bribery or any means which would impeach a contract in a court of justice, he would vote for its repeal, but if there was no such evidence the question would be upon what grounds could Congress base such action? The whole country had been disturbed by this scandal, but he was free to say, so far as he had read the evidence, he had seen no proof that any part of this money went into the hands of any member of either House of Congress. It seemed to him that the question of repealing this contract ought to turn upon the point, was it obtained by bribery, or fraud, or such means as would impeach it in a court of justice?

Mr. EDMUNDS said reference had been made to the leg

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The present number is rich not only in illustrations, but in articles of particular interest. The first is a description of "The Isle of Man," its scenery, antiquities, customs, and people, from the pen of W. H. Rideing; and in connection with it may be read a more brief notice of, "Mount St. Michel," on the coast of France, with illustrations of scenes that took place there at the time of the pilgrimage last September. It is by J. D. Champlin, Jr. Mr. Myers' recent work on "The Remains of Lost Empires" furnishes the source of a paper by Mr. E. Lawrence, under the same title; and "The Last Journals of Dr. Livingstone," as edited by Rev. Horace Waller, have been similarly used by Mr. S. S. Conant, for an equally welcome contribution. Mr. Knight's papers on mechanical progress during the past century are concluded with a review of some of the advances that have been made in printing, lithographing, and the mechanical details of bookmaking; and Mr. John Bigelow also concludes his criticism of DeWitt Clinton as a politician, including an account of Clinton's duel with Swartwout. Mr. James Parton resumes his papers on caricature, with reference specially to the Middle Ages, and to the vestiges existing which show its relation to religion, with also an attempt to define that relation. The poets this month are John G. Saxe, A. H. Louis, and Miss H. R. Hudson. The first-named has some timely verses on the "Charming Woman" of the present day, which we would fain quote, but can only give the last two stanzas:

"To her seat in church—a good half mile—
When the day is fine she is sure to go,
Arrayed, of course, in the latest style
La mode de Paris has got to show;
And she puts her hands on the velvet pew
(Can hands so white have a taint of sin?)
And thinks—how her prayer-book's tint of blue
Must harmonize with her milky skin!

Ah! what shall we say of one who walks
In fields of flowers to choose the weeds?
Rare authors of whom she never talks,
And talks of authors she never reads?
She's a charming woman. I've heard it said
By other women as light as she;
But all in vain I puzzle my head
To find wherein the charm may be."

Mr. Mason's "Rape of the Gamp" and Miss Thackeray's "Miss Angel" are continued; and there are besides two short stories, one by Mr. Frank McCarthy, entitled "A Woman's Choice," and the other a translation from the German. The five editorial departments, which have long been a distinguishing feature of this magazine, are well filled.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

—Major Powell's third paper on the Cañons of the Colorado, effectively illustrated, is most prominent this month. These articles are now attracting the attention which we anticipated for them when they first began, and the publishers announce that in consequence, the January and February numbers of their magazine have had to be reprinted. The present installment is almost better than its predecessors. The third appearance of Dr. Holland's "Story of Sevenoaks" is also here. The eighth chapter is now reached, and a considerable advance has been made in the plot. Mr. Stedman resumes his criticism of "Latter Day British Poets," with a notice of Swinburne, and offers some suggestive remarks, especially upon Swinburne's estimate of American poetry. In an article by Albert Rhodes, on La Fontaine and his fables, occasion is given for some humorous illustrations, in the best style. The "Old Letters" are resumed, and are accompanied by a sketch of Sir Walter Scott, said not to have been before published. They contain anecdotes of Moore and Rogers also. "New-England and her Church" is the title of a contribution from the pen of Dr. C. J. Robinson, from which we quote the following description of the New-England character:

"The truth is," says the writer, "the strength and attractiveness of all real character 'down East' centre in the preservation of personal individuality. Men and women rub against each other, but manage to keep unchanged. Last Summer we saw on the beach of Cape Ann that singular tract of sea-shore called the Musical Strand. The grains of sand send up a faint musical sound as the foot slides over them. If we were out in the night, when the air is still, the waves, pushing against the dry particles, and then receding, will urge out at least three distinct notes in turn. The only explanation of this phenomenon seems to be that the sand is composed of particles of granite, worn off the surface of the ridge with which the shore is barricaded, and that their edges are not at all rounded by attrition. They have been rolled up and down for these unreckoned years, just as any other mass is rolled, under the action of tide and tempest; but they have kept their shape without being worn away. Examine them carefully, and one sees as well as feels that they remain sharp at every point, often keen as a pin and thin as a wafer. Hurry them, when hot and dry, against each other, and they will vibrate like so many pieces of steel.

"A not unfitting figure this of New-England people. They owe the hardness they exhibit to the nature they boast. They keep the essentials of the original rock. They must have come into being by cooling after some volcanic action of fire; it is not possible they could ever have been stratified in the ooze. Their independence of preserved personality constitutes their integral character. They have all the dashing that other folks have, but they do not wear down. And if rhetoric will let us this once force the fancy, we may say it is their individualism which gives them the true ring, their strong originality which makes them musical."

The old Knox Mansion, at Thomaston, Me., and the Cornwallis House, at Camden, S. C., form the subject of notices by Mary Thatcher and Fanny Kemper; and we have stories by I. A. Prokop and F. Tryon, both of which present features that render them worthy of notice. "The Mysterious Island" is continued, and there are about half a dozen contributions in verse, under which are found the names of S. Dunfield, Joaquin Miller, J. G. Saxe, H. E. Warner, Charlotte Bates, and G. P. Lathrop. The miscellaneous notes in the six well-known departments are varied and good.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—We have here sketches of life in India, France, Siberia, and Australia, in more or less special phases. The first paper contains a brief but well-rendered account of the arrest and ultimate escape from Siberia of Rufin Piotrowski, now nearly thirty years ago. The next is the first of a series on "Australian Scenes and Adventures;" both being compiled anonymously. Over the signature of Wirt Sikes is a very readable and effective description of the "Blousards" of Paris, with much information respecting them derived from personal observation, and further on Mr. Fitzedward Hall discourses on some early traveling experiences of his own in the country between Calcutta and the Himalayas. The author of the French article gives a more realistic picture of the denizens of Montmartre and the Rue Mouffetard than is generally found, and he tells that arrests for the crime of Communism are still going on.

"The French Police," he says, "has got a list of the Communists, and will go on tracking them down and bringing them to punishment for years to come, or until the next revolution arrives. In a most respectable street in the Faubourg St. Germain, where I lived, a quiet wine-seller next door to me was arrested and his business broken up nearly two years after the war was over, his only offense being that he had been once active a Communist. Later, an industrious bisquard of my acquaintance was arrested at his work and sent to prison for the same offense; he was a carriage-maker. In the Rue de Provence an old woman who begged very assiduously with a drugged baby, and whom I used to watch from my window by the half hour, fascinated by her practical methods of doing business, was hauled up one day on the same charge, and went her way with the gendarme, to be seen no more. A meeker-looking old creature I never saw as she leaned against the wall over the way, and collected sous industriously from the passers-by, and hid them in a pocket in the small of the poor baby's back; but I was told she displayed tremendous energy as a *pétroleuse* in those other days when robbery was a better trade than even beggary."

S. Weir Mitchell has a suggestive article on the "Scientific Life," and Mr. Trollope recounts some recollections of the Court of Tuscany in Grand Ducal times; and another anonymous contributor treats of "Munich as a Pest City," with some incidental observations that are worth notice. Fiction is well represented by the continuation of Mr. Black's "Three Feathers," the conclusion of "The Matchless One," and two short stories by C. W. Stoddard and Harriet Prescott Spofford respectively; the poetry being supplied by Charlotte Bates, F. A. Hillard, and Emma Lazarus, who sends a somewhat ambitious contribution, well worthy of its place, entitled "La Madonna della Sedia," a tradition. The usual supply of monthly gossip concludes a very good number.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

—One of the most striking papers in the current number of this monthly contains a curious theory about the origin of the word America. The author, Jules Marcou, regards it as a native name, and that it was given to Vespucius through the blunder of a bookseller and printer in the Vosges Mountains. His line of argument should be followed throughout. We shall content ourselves with one quotation. He notes first that Americ is the name given in Nicaragua to the high lands between Juigalpa and Libertad, and that it is a synonym for the golden country, which would be likely to be first known to Europeans. He then says:

"Hylacomylus, of Saint Dié," the publisher referred to, "ignorant of any printed account of the voyages to the West except those of Albericus Vespucius—published in Latin in 1505, and in German in 1506—thought he saw in the Christian name Albericus the origin of this, for him, altered and corrupted word, Americ or Amerique, and, renewing the fable of the monkey and the dolphin who took the Piræus for a man, called this country by the only name among those of the navigators that had reached him and which resembled the word Americ or Amerique.

In order to accomplish this it was necessary to change considerably the Christian name of Vespucius, and from Alberico, Alberico, Amerigo, and Morigo—which are the different ways of spelling the first name of Vespucio, or Vespuchi, or Vespucci—he made Americus! Thus, according to my view, it is owing to a grave mistake of Hylacomylus that the aboriginal name of the New World, Americ, or Amerique, has been Europeanized and connected with the son of Anastasio Vespucio."

Mr. W. J. Hoppin has an appreciative article on the recent collection of works of art exhibited in the Palais Bourbon in France, in aid of the French inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine. H. James, Jr., writes of Rome; David Wells, of "Taxation without Jurisdiction;" John James Piatt, of "Forceythe Wilson," who was not many years ago a contributor to the *Atlantic*, but now rests in a little graveyard in Indiana; and N. S. Shaler advocates a State Survey for Massachusetts. Of lighter matter E. S. Thayer contributes "Brother Christopher," and H. H. Boyesen "Asathor's Vengeance," two stories presenting a marked difference in style and treatment; and Mark Twain resumes his amusing narrative of "Old Times on the Mississippi." There are seven contributions in verse, among which a Cornish legend will be found prettily told by Rose Terry Cooke. Notes on music, art, education, and literature close, as usual, the pages of this magazine, the most noticeable feature in them being an attempt among the last-named to reply to Mr. Proctor's letter respecting the mention made before of a book which has not yet been published. It is in the form of an explanation.

THE GALAXY.

—Mrs. Edwards and Mr. Justin McCarthy occupy a large space in this magazine, with a continuation of their respective novels, "Leah" and "Dear Lady Disdain." "The Norseman's Pilgrimage" is also resumed. Under the head of "Canova and Napoleon," Mr. George Austin gives what he terms "A leaf of unwritten history," wherein he narrates explicitly the relations and the conversation of the two personages named, but he does not give any authorities. A page of like historical character is supplied by Miss Wagner on Rachel Varnhagen Von Ense, a notable woman in Berlin at the beginning of the current century; and a further chapter in the history of New-England is from the pen of an anonymous writer, who has taken as the basis of his paper Mr. Charles Upham's work on Salem witchcraft. It is a sketch of the bigotry that reigned in New-England upon the subject of witches during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Mr. Richard Grant White has a clever article on "Absolute Music," which will be found interesting, especially to amateurs and students, but generally to all lovers of music: and Mr. Richard B. Kimbals treats of "Specie Payments." Kate Hiliard, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, Paul H. Hayne, Joel Benton, and H. Abbey supply the contributions in verse, and the number is completed with the usual proportion of notes on Science and Literature.

THE ALDINE.

—There are several excellent pictures here this month. The first is a portrait of the daughter of Edmond About, from a painting by John S. Davis, the child being represented as toying with a new doll in her father's conservatory. Another picture by Mr. Davis, entitled "The Dews of Evening," forms the subject of a fine full-page engraving. But in conception none please us more than "The Modern Adam and Eve," after Compte Calix, where, in French provincial costume, a young girl is standing on the back of a horse, on which her boyish companion is astride, trying to gather some apples from an overhanging tree. The accessories as well as the principal figures in this are very good. "The Fisherman's Daughters," after Lejeune, two young girls caught by the tide, on a small rock; "The Confession," after Ludwig Passim, a Spanish lady laying open her conscience to an apparently astonished priest; and "The Stillness of Death," after Carl Holt, are also three very well selected and well executed works. There is only one landscape this month, but it is equal to the best and superior to many very good ones that the *Aldine* has published. It is from Kruseman Van Elten's picture of "Evening," at Pigeon Cove, Mass. The sky, as well as the middle lights and the peculiar effects of the setting sun upon the foliage, are to be noted. The engraver has rendered them with much skill. The literary contents comprise verses by F. A. Blaisdell, Elizabeth A. Allen, Bertha Wythe, Kenton Murray, and we think we may add H. Morford. In prose we have "The Flute Tortures of Raphael Mengs," from the German; a continuation of "Lost Lillian Bracy;" "Harry Waif," by E. S. Jarlsen; "David Garrick," by J. Watson; a description, well illustrated, of Hereford Cathedral, and the usual amount of artistic and dramatic notes, altogether making up an exceedingly good number.

THE AQUATIC MONTHLY.

—The review of the yachting season of 1874, begun in a previous number, is here continued in a manner where amusement and business are laudably combined. Experiences of the writer at Sea View Home, Martha's Vineyard, are given in a pleasant fashion, too, and are worthy of the attention of the rulers in that establishment. "Big Topmast" has a capital article on "Small Sea-going Yachts," arguing that yacht-sailing is more desirable than yachting, and agreeing with "Hard-a-lee," in an earlier correspondence, that the present customary shallow, broad type of yachts, such as we see in the Vixen, Vision, Sadie, and others, is quite incompatible with good safe sea-going craft. He would change model, rig, and outfit, and he shows how it should be done. "Tom Cringle" describes how he passed a day and a night in New-York Bay, and thereby contributes one of those papers which we have often before suggested as being within the means of any yachting man to give to his fellow-sportsmen, and which are both practical and interesting. Yachting and rowing notes are complete as a mirror of the news of the month, and there is an article by W. W. Wood, briefly advocating the advantages of rowing as a physical and recreative exercise. A contribution from George William Curtis, entitled "Sea and Shore," suitably fills up several pages toward the end with a well-told tale, which reminds us of Mark Twain's experiences on the Mississippi, though the resemblance is, of course, not deep. The *Aquatic* is becoming every month more welcome through the increasing value of its contents.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

— The opening paper in this magazine is probably not that which will be read first, yet it should be read for its intrinsic merit. It is from the second part of Herbert Spencer's *Principles of Sociology*, soon to be published, and is entitled "The Genesis of Superstitions." More generally attractive, perhaps, will be a spirited article by Prof. Huxley, which appeared in a recent number of the *Academy*, wherein he notices Prof. Haeckel's *History of the Evolution of Man*, also about to be published by the Messrs. Appleton. We commend the writer's estimate of the attitude that should be taken by men of science to the many critics of scientific progress. Mr. Huxley says:

"I remember that when, in 1869, I showed the proofs of *Man's Place in Nature* to a cautious and sagacious friend of mine—an expert in such matters—he had nothing to say against my arguments, but urged me to forge against the prudence of publishing them. Doubtless he foresaw that an unscrupulous critic, sheltered by his anonymity, might charge me with advocating the 'bestiality of man,' and with thereby endeavoring to loosen those moral bonds which hold society together. It seemed to me, however that a man of science has no *raison d'être* at all, unless he is willing to face much greater risks than these for the sake of that which he believes to be true; and, further, that to a man of science such risks do not count for much—that they are by no means so serious as they are to a man of letters, for example. Happily the reputation and real success of a votary of the physical sciences are now wholly independent of the periodicals which are pleased to call themselves 'influential organs of public opinion.' The only opinion he need care about, if he care for any—and he is all the wiser and happier if he care for none—is that of about a dozen men; two or three in those islands, as many in America, and half a dozen on the Continent. If these think well of his work his reputation is secure from all the attacks of all the able editors of all the 'influential organs' put together."

Some twenty pages are devoted to Prof. Tyndall's paper on fog-signaling, which appeared first in the *Contemporary Review*; it is remarkable for the ingenuity of the experiments described. A notice of English observatories, from the French of Emma A. Converse, is instructive, and we have contributions on chameleons, by Mr. J. Fitzgerald; on "The Mental Aspects of Ordinary Disease," by Dr. Fothergill; on "Spiritual Pirates," by S. H. Haywood; and on "Social Evolution," by Prof. Cairnes; together with one entitled "Biology for Young Beginners," wherein Sarah Hackett Stephenson traces the development of cells in illustration of the common yeast plant, and then describes the external anatomy of the lobster. Apropos of the recent exposure of Spiritualism and media, we find an article taken from the French, narrating the extraordinary performances of the electrical girl, who astonished the scientific circles of Europe, and especially of France, about the year 1846. The report of the committee appointed by the French Academy to investigate the matter—a model report, by the way—is appended; the editorial and miscellaneous notes in this number should not be overlooked; in the former will be found three subjects of present moment, ably if briefly treated.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—We have noticed that the contents of almost all the magazines this time are of more than usual interest, and *St. Nicholas* is no exception. Mrs. Dodge has catered successfully to please all tastes and various ages, and instruction and recreation are well combined. For the former Prof. Hasbrouk contributes an excellent paper on "Naples," and W. H. Rideing another, even more useful perhaps, on "Training Schools for Sailors," giving an insight into the kind of life the boys have at Annapolis, and what they learn there. Science is represented by Eliza C. Durgin in a page or two of easy astronomy. "The Eight Cousins," by Miss Alcott, and "The Young Surveyor," by J. T. Trowbridge, are continued, both stories developing in a manner that will increase the anxiety of the boys and girls to know more. "The War of the Rats and Mice" is an excellent story in verse by George W. Rauck, and reminds us even in quality of some of the best old standard fairy tales. There are also two other pleasing poems by Lucy Larcom and Mary E. Bradley, and stories and sketches in large number, besides the usual page for little folk, and the riddles, conundrums, and lectures of "Jack in the Pulpit." The illustrations are numerous and admirably executed.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Monday, 22d inst., says:

"The leading coal-carrying companies make the following reports of their tonnage for the week ending on the 13th inst., and for the coal year to the same date, compared with their respective amounts carried to the corresponding time last year:

	Week.	1875.	1874.	Difference.
Reading R. R.	21,110	526,940	816,641	Dec. 289,701
Schuylkill Nav.	.....	8,869	11,384	Dec. 2,515
Lehigh Valley	37,707	474,174	636,508	Dec. 162,333
Del., L. & W.	37,142	251,962	351,962	Dec. 28,720
Shamokin	6,038	45,648	50,249	Dec. 4,601
Cen. N. Jersey	5,729	39,345	89,433	Dec. 50,087
Penn. Coal Co.	18,046	140,592	123,552	Inc. 17,039
Del. & Hudson	41,246	281,389	204,161	Inc. 77,237
Hunt. & B. Top.	5,242	22,313	44,842	Dec. 22,529
Penn. & N. Y.	12,046	169,179	166,871	Inc. 2,307
Clearfield Pa. R.	13,894	76,114	71,291	Inc. 4,823

The anthracite coal trade for the week ending on the 13th inst. is without any special feature. It is still quiet. No colliories in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions are in operation except such as are supplying local consumption. The entire tonnage reported for the week ending on the 13th inst. was 128,504, against 221,672 in corresponding week last year, and 1,461,324 for the new year, against 1,794,543 to same date in 1874. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 76,683 tons, and for the year 202,929 tons, against 205,918 tons in corresponding date last year. The total of both kinds of coal for the week is 165,187 tons, and for the year 1,663,616 tons, against 2,003,481 tons to same time in 1874, being a decrease of 339,865 tons. The quantity of coal and coke transported over the Pennsylvania Railroad for the week was 56,749 tons, and for the year, 388,586 tons. Of this aggregate, 233,554 tons were coal and 55,012 tons coke. This table embraces all the coal carried over the road, both anthracite and bituminous, east and west. The retail coal trade in this city continues fairly active under the severe weather. At Port Richmond, for the week ending the 20th inst., there were no receipts of coal, and the shipments but 5,000 tons, leaving 70,500 tons on hand. There are no shipments of coal by water, the Delaware River continuing very much obstructed by ice. A remarkable feature of the coal trade is the slight falling-off of tonnage in the face of the very general suspension of coal production. The bituminous production is even short of what it was at corresponding time in 1874—thus showing a full supply of anthracite."

ACCRUED INTEREST ON THE VIRGINIA DEBT.

In response to a resolution of inquiry, the Second Auditor of Virginia has sent to the House of Representatives of that State the following statement: The aggregate amount of accrued interest on all classes of the State debt, at fall interest of five and six per cent., from July 1, 1811, to and including Jan. 1, 1875, is $6,376,150 81. The amount of interest paid thereon, or received in coupons for taxes, $3,643,920 69; amount of interest accrued or unpaid on Jan. 1, 1875, $2,732,230 12; amount of interest due and unpaid to the literary fund, Jan. 1, 1875, is $96,311 42; amount of interest due to the Sinking fund on Jan. 1, 1875, exclusive of interest on stocks held by the "Old Sinking Fund," acquired previous to and during the war, and awaiting the order of the General Assembly, $304,847 49.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN VIRGINIA.

A Virginia paper reports that one of the colored maids at the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum in Staunton last week put a shawl belonging to one of the pupils on her shoulders with the intention of wearing it. Being ordered to take it off, she said that it was as much hers as anybody's—that the State paid for it, and that her right to it was as good as that of the scholar who wore it—the "Civilized bill" being passed, which made State property common property. This extraordinary stand taken by an employee was reported to Capt. McCoy, the Superintendent, who, after an investigation, ordered her to be paid up and discharged.

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

Pio Nono College, Macon, Ga., was dedicated on the 7th inst.

Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., of Portland, has declined the Presidency of Tufts College.

William T. Reid, of Brookline, Mass., has been appointed Principal of the San Francisco High School, with a salary of $4,000.

Taylor Hall, Racine College, was totally destroyed by fire on the 3d inst. The loss is $60,000, nearly covered by insurance. The entire college library was destroyed.

Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Thomas, Professor of Biblical Literature in Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, died on 2d inst., at his residence on Kemper lane, Walnut Hills.

The question has been finally decided in regard to late dinners at Harvard. The new arrangement will go into effect Feb. 5. The vote stood 231 in favor against 225 opposed.

The corporation of Harvard College in 1761 thought rum punch, "as it is now usually made, no intoxicating liquor," and allowed students "in a sober manner to entertain each other and strangers with it."

Harvard College library, already containing some 203,000 volumes, has been increased by the addition of the private collection of the late Dr. Walker, which was valued at $15,000, and bequeathed to the library on his death.

The Committee on Education of the Maine Senate, voted to report the bill to enable towns to abolish the district system; the bill for compulsory education, compelling scholars between seven and fourteen years to attend school a certain specified time, and adversely on State uniformity of text-books.

Prof. L. W. Peck, who has just been placed in charge of the Department of Industrial drawing in the College of Mechanic Arts in the University of Minnesota, was for six years a carrier of the Providence *Journal*. He is a graduate of the Boston Institute of Technology.

The average salary of certified masters of elementary schools in England and Wales is $517 per annum. More than one-half also are provided with a house, or live rent free. In Scotland the average pay is $351, and two-thirds live rent free. In Ireland the average is $232, and only a little over one-fifth have their houses rent free.

A competition for the two medals offered by the students of Trinity College, Connecticut, as oratorical prizes took place recently. The committee, consisting of Profs. Johnson, Huntington, and Holbrooke, awarded the gold medal to Charles Davies Scudder, of New-York City, and the silver medal to John Huske, of Fayetteville, N. C. In the determination of the award, style, thought, and delivery had equal weight.

East Tennessee University has recently received a donation of $1,000 from Thomas E. Porter, of New-York, and Marysville College a very liberal donation from Phelps, Dodge & Co. A Southern paper says:

"The South certainly has cause for gratitude to the moneyed men at the North for the very liberal manner in which they have contributed to the cause of education in the South. In addition to the munificent donation of Mr. Vanderbilt, by which a first-class university is to be established at Nashville, other portions of our State have been the recipients of like favors on a smaller scale."

The Hartford *Times* says: "At the local teachers' institute, held by Mr. Northrop this week in Mansfield, there were present three teachers whose combined service numbers 120 years. The senior of these is now teaching his forty-ninth Winter term. Another began teaching forty years ago, and has continued to this time, except an interval of five years during the war. The third has taught in the same district for thirty-one successive Winters, besides earlier engagements elsewhere."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* says of the Civil Rights bill, "While the mass of colored people are contented and would remain so under the present arrangement, a few mischief-makers could cause much trouble. The people of this section are anxious to bestow the benefits of education upon all classes of citizens, but they are not satisfied to have mixed schools forced upon them. Under the local school law the colored people of the county have enjoyed equal educational advantages with the white citizens, paying at the same time so small a proportion of the taxes, by which the public schools are supported, that it is scarcely appreciable."

The Lansing (Mich.) *Republican* says: "The Adrian *Times* declares agricultural colleges to be 'a useless expense.' If the editor would visit the Michigan institution enough to understand its good work, and would get acquainted with its graduates who are spreading useful knowledge broadcast, he might change his unfriendly views. The studies and labors of Prof. Cook in regard to destructive insects, for example, are every year saving to the farmers more hundreds of dollars than he is paid dimes; and so of other agricultural improvements that start with educated men and are nursed in colleges. The reason why farmers do not outrank men of other professions in influence as they do in numbers, is because the old test of manhood—a big day's work in the field—continues to carry weight, instead of the cultivated brain which finds the short cuts and the easy roads in every business."

The annual report of the State Board of Education of Maryland has been prepared by M. A. Newell, of Baltimore, Superintendent. From it the following facts are gleaned.

The number of pupils attending the public schools of the City of Baltimore and the several counties was 135,874, being an increase of 5,559 on the preceding year; the average daily attendance was 85,168, an increase of 4,531; the amount paid for teachers' salaries was $983,683 07, an increase apparently of $94,206 50, from which, however, must be deducted $31,410 70, which was charged last year to "colored schools," making a net increase of salaries amounting to $62,795 80; the total expenditure for public school purposes in the State was $1,530,972 29, being an increase of $175,005 01. The average number of schools in the several counties (excluding the City of Baltimore) is 1,680, an increase of 61; the total number of enrolled scholars is 96,305, an increase of 6,164; the average enrollment is 66,745, an increase of 2,866, and the average daily attendance is 41,806, an increase of 3,170. The number of different teachers employed was 2,028, of whom 1,061 were men and 967 women, an increase of 28 in the former and 69 in the latter. The amount received from the State as school tax, free school fund, and academic donation was $322,467 71, a decrease of $9,369 33; the amount received from county taxation was $362,228 18, an increase of $26,856 75; the amount paid for teachers' salaries was $577,873 57, an increase of $45,970 17; the amount paid for building and repairing schoolhouses was $115,715 08, an increase of $1,462 44; the amount paid for books and stationery was $48,807 71, (increase, $4,855 55;) for supervision and office expenses, $40,108 93, (increase, $1,185 15;) for incidental expenses, $43,652 09, (increase, $393 46;) for miscellaneous expenses, $3,467 49, (increase, $365 91;) for interest, $7,578 73, (increase, $2,451 46.) The expenditure on behalf of colored schools was $49,149 22, an increase of $17,738 62; the increased appropriation to colored schools granted by the last Legislature did not take effect until after the close of the school year. The total expenditure was $883,440 69, an increase of $69,862 65.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* says: "There are in this State, outside of Wilmington, twenty-eight schools, wherein between 1,100 and 1,200 colored children are taught the rudimentary branches of an English education. From the State these schools do not receive a dollar for their support, and yet they are well conducted under a most admirable discipline and a uniform system such as is not possessed by the public schools wherein the white children are educated. All of them are under the management of colored teachers, some of whom are accomplished and well educated. In at least two instances are these teachers able to converse fluently in languages other than our own, and one is a fine German scholar. For the most part the colored schools are maintained by a revenue which is raised among the colored people themselves, who are assisted in the work by the Delaware Association for the Moral Improvement and Education of the Colored People. The association gives to each school about $6 per month to help pay the teachers' salaries, and also extends assistance in the erection of school houses. In this way it has expended in the cause probably $90,000 during the seven years of its existence. Further help is extended in the purchase of books, the association purchasing at wholesale prices, and disposing to the schools at the cost price. With this help, and the money raised among the colored people the most of the schools in the State are kept open regularly. At the present time, however, the schools at Newcastle, Newark, and Christiana, where there are good school houses, are closed. The greater part of the salaries paid are raised by the colored people themselves. Thus, for instance, at Dover they raise $29 per month, at Seaford $25, at Odessa $26, at Summit Bridge $24, at Mount Pleasant $26, while in some places the amount thus raised is only a little in excess of the sum furnished by the association. The average throughout the State will be about $12 per month. * * * Just how the colored people are asking the Legislature for the privilege of being taxed for the support of their own schools. They do not ask—do not wish—that their children be admitted into the white schools. They plainly foresee the injury which such a system would entail upon them. They only demand that taxes be levied upon them as upon other persons—that these taxes be collected in the usual way and set apart for their own use."

The thirty-eighth annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Education shows that there were 5,425 schools in the State, with 297,025 different scholars in them, the past year, the average attendance being 210,248. There were 2,552 children under five years of age in attendance upon the public schools, and 24,687 over fifteen years of age. The number in the State between the ages of five and fifteen years May 1, 1873, was 292,481; 1,078 male and 7,637 female teachers were employed, at an average monthly salary of $94 33 and $34 34 respectively. The aggregate salaries of Superintendents of Public Schools was $58,322 16. There were 209 high schools, 69 incorporated academies, and 402 private schools in the State. There were 89 evening schools in thirty-two cities and towns, the average attendance being 5,534, and the aggregate expense $52,233 33. Referring to the Normal Art School, the report says:

"The object of the school is not simply to make artists or even teachers of artists. Whoever looks at any stock of our manufactures of any such kind as demand taste and artistic culture in their production, can see how much of skill and labor have been expended on designs whose lack of beauty is evident and distressing. So long as foreign products in those departments shall admit the influence of art or artistic, while ours are inartistic, so long is the duty of protection can secure us in the competition. The work of the school, therefore, as tending to the education of artisans who shall be also artists, appeals directly to the most practical commercial interests. When Massachusetts entered upon the work of art-education, it was largely in response to the urgent representations of her own manufacturers, and it is sincerely hoped that the efforts to secure a thorough system of training in practical art will receive their attention and encouragement. The Board urges the absolute necessity of providing at once proper accommodations for the Art Normal School. Nothing less than a building of its own, skillfully adapted to its wants, and large enough to provide for its growth, will really meet the need. The school has had this year an average attendance of 146 students, and it has been obliged to refuse many applicants who came well qualified to profit by its advantages."

"NET EARNINGS."

The decision given by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Thomas St. John vs. The Erie Railway Company is likely to form a celebrated precedent in railroad cases. It has very naturally excited great attention among railroad men all over the country, for it materially affects many existing contracts. For instance, it is said that the Union Pacific Railroad Company will save over $2,000,000 a year in their payments to the Government by this decision—that is, the authoritative construction of the phrase "net earnings" will render them liable to pay less by that amount on account of Government claims. The decision being of so much importance, we republish below the material portion of it:

"The preferred dividends were to be paid out of 'the net earnings of the road.' The lexical definition of net is 'clear of all charges and deductions.'—Webster. 'That which remains after the deduction of all charges or outlay, as net profit.'—Worcester. The popular acceptation of the term is the same. The controversy between the parties on this subject. Such net earnings must have been earned 'in the current year.' There are these four specific limitations. There are no others. It is not said that the preferred dividends shall be paid next after the mortgage interest and delayed coupons, nor after nor pro rata with anything else, nor before anything else except the running expenses of the company. Suppose in this case the holders of coupons of the sterling bonds and the holders of preferred stock claimed payment at the same time, and the fund was insufficient to meet both demands, can it be doubted that the right of the shareholder is and must be held paramount to those of the shareholder; and that the interest must be fully satisfied before a dividend could be paid? The plainest principles of reason and justice as well as the law would require this result. A question is raised as to the source to which the phrase 'net earnings of the road' refers. The term 'road' is used in the appellants' brief, and was clearly intended to include the principal road and all its adjuncts. The complainant insists that the 'net earnings' must be the net earnings of things as they were when the preferred stock was issued. We find nothing in the case, express or implied, to warrant this view. At the time referred to the company held certain leases. They were duly executed and was found practicable, could not the company have rid itself of them? If the complainant's view be correct this could not be done, at any rate not without the consent of the preferred stockholders. So if the company deemed it proper to take leases of other roads, in addition to those previously held, or in place of them, what was to prevent it? Upon what ground can it be claimed that the category 'net earnings of the road' was not intended to embrace the net earnings of all the business of the company for the time being, whether done upon one or many roads?

There is nothing in the agreement or the statute, and we are aware of no legal principle which would authorize the stockholders in question to analyze the business, select out a part of it, and to say that the net earnings specified must be a predicate of that part, and of none other. The company had the right to conduct its operations in good faith, as it might see fit; and it was from them and all of them that the materials for the computa tions of earnings were to be derived.

The only qualification prescribed in this connection is not as to the scope, means, or elements of the business, but is one in point of time. The net earnings from which the preferred dividends were to be paid must have been earned 'in the current year.' Whether the business of such a road be large or small, or of what it consisted, is immaterial. The corporation never agreed to be limited in the exercise of its faculties and franchises, and the complainant must abide the result. If errors were committed and a loss ensued a court of equity cannot relieve him. It is one of the chances of the enterprise in which he embarked.

The business of the road was a unit. If it had been disintegrated, as proposed by the complainant, we apprehend it would have been found that the correlations of the main stem and the branches were such, and that the expenses and charges incident to the entire business and those of the several parts were so interwoven and blended, that an accurate ascertainment of the net profit of the main line and and any of the auxiliaries, taken separately from the rest, would have been impracticable. An ancillary road may be short and yield but little income, and yet by reason of its reaching to coal fields or from other local causes, its contributions to other roads of the series may be very large; and whether in this case the partial computation insisted upon could or could not have been made, the process was one upon which the company was neither bound nor had the right to enter.

We hold that the computation by the company for the year 1868 was made upon the proper basis, and that that of the complainant is founded in error. We are of the opinion that the rents for that year, accruing under leases taken by the company after the issuing of this preferred stock, and the interest upon the sterling bonds for that year were properly paid, and that there were no net earnings earned in that year which could be properly applied in payment of preferred dividends. These views are fatal to the complainant's case. We have carefully examined all the authorities referred to by the learned counsel. None of them are in hostility to the conclusions at which we have arrived.

The decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed."

JUDGE M'MILLAN.

THE NEW UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA.

The successor of Hon. Alexander Ramsey in the United States Senate is thus sketched by the La Crosse (Wis.) *Republican*: "The choice falls, as in this State, upon a man who did not seek the office, and who was not, in the proper sense of the term, a candidate, and who steadily and persistently refused to use personal influence to obtain the favor or votes of members. The position has sought the man in this instance, and it is regarded a fortunate termination for the people of Minnesota. Chief Justice S. J. McMillan, the Senator elect, is of Scotch descent; is about forty-five years of age, in the prime of vigorous manhood, and possessed of a hardy constitution. He is an untiring worker and a patient student. His mind is clear and logical, and is rather inclined to be technical. He has always been regarded as a safe and careful Judge, and it is said of him that during his long service on the bench he has not been known to render a decision or give an opinion upon an important question without the most thorough investigation. His character is in every respect without a blemish; and he enters upon the broader and more exalted career of a Senator of the United States with its various and arduous duties and responsibilities, free from all political association that might tend to corrupt his mind or warp his judgment. Judge McMillan was one of the pioneer settlers of Minnesota, having taken up a residence in Stillwater some years before the Territory was admitted into the Union as a State. He was one of the first District Judges elected after the State's admission into the Union, and reelected to that position until 1874, when he was elected to the Supreme Bench with Wilson as Chief Justice and Kerry and himself as Associate Justices, succeeding to the chair of the Chief Justice of the Commonwealth as the successor of Judge Ripley. Chief Justice McMillan is an exceedingly modest and quiet, but very capable and worthy, man. When Chief Justice Wilson resigned several years ago, the Governor tendered the Chief Justiceship to Associate Justice McMillan, who declined any promotion. Previous to his election as Chief Justice he resided at Stillwater, but he is now a citizen of St. Paul, where he has been an active member of, and exemplary leader in, the Presbyterian Church; and recently, in connection with Hon. Mr. Wilson and other influential members of that society, organized a new mission church in the upper part of the city. He has been universally recognized as a consistent and uncompromising Republican, but he has never been an active partisan or party worker. Until chosen United States Senator, we believe he never occupied a political office, having confined himself strictly and conscientiously to his professional duties; and we are safe in saying that of all the candidates named for the office of Senator in Minnesota, Judge McMillan is the safest, and perhaps the most able."

AN OLD BANK.

From the London Times, Feb. 9, 1875.

Last evening Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, F. S. A., read at a meeting of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society a paper on the history of Temple Bar and of the banking-house of Messrs. Child. As an instance of the proverb that "it is an ill wind that blows no one some good," Mr. Price stated that the threatened downfall of Temple Bar last Summer led to searches being made among the archives of Messrs. Child, who for years have been tenants of the double chamber over the Bar, where they have stowed away their ledgers and journals for two centuries. On their removal into the house, these archives were carefully searched, and materials were found towards a tolerably complete history of Messrs. Child, whose house is "universally acknowledged to be the first banking-house in succession to the goldsmith's trade out of which it sprung." It is generally said, but the fact rests only on tradition, that Oliver Cromwell kept here his cash accounts; but it is certain that Nell Gwynne did so, and the ledgers of the firm show the account of her executors, and also those of King William III. and of Queen Mary, his consort. The original sign of the house was "The Marygold," which may still be seen in the water-mark of all the checks drawn on Child & Co. The original sign, too, though no longer set up outside in the street, is preserved in the "shop," as it is still called. It is of oak, the ground st

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Reynold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. K. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Borel, M. Duplan.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—BARDELL VS. PICKWICK—DOMESTIC ECONOMY—Mr. J. L. Toole.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Emerson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

Yesterday was very generally observed as a holiday in this City, very few places of business being open, and the streets being crowded with persons in search of amusement. The same account is given of other cities in the State. It is quite evident that Washington's Birthday is henceforth to be one of the great popular holidays of the year. It comes at a season when out-of-door pleasures are necessarily very restricted, and when in-door amusements have been used up by the long Winter. Even in Summer, those "day excursions" which ought to be the means of affording relaxation to an overworked people are few and far between, and are seldom well managed. Coney Island has of late years fallen more and more into the hands of the "roughs." Yet, if it were properly looked after, and good boats were put on the line, it would soon become a favorite place of resort, as it used to be in the days when some of our readers were a good deal younger than they are now. We have not too many holidays, and the means of passing away those which we have are so indifferent that many people are secretly glad when it is time to go to work again.

Mr. RUFUS HATCH and Mr. CLARK BELL are working hard to keep up their company at the expense of the tax-payers. It seems that everybody in New-York is signing a memorial to Congress begging it not to withdraw the Pacific Mail Company's subsidy. Even the New-York "Board of Trade" has signed one—a fact which must make a great impression in Washington. In New-York it will produce less effect, partly because the "Board of Trade" is not so much known among us as doubtless it deserves to be. Frantic appeals are appearing in many of the newspapers, calling upon Congress to defend the "honor of the American flag," as represented by RUFUS HATCH, and not "to encourage aggression and war by our unreadiness to meet it." Undoubtedly the case is being energetically worked up. But if any member of Congress supposes that the public can be duped by these advertising tricks, or that the facts which have come out on the Congressional investigation can be misunderstood by any sane man, or that the circumstances which we recall in a narrative elsewhere are all forgotten—if, we say, any Congressman imagines this, we may venture to assure him that he is the victim of a very great delusion.

It is clear also, that the Texas Pacific scheme is being pushed forward energetically. We hope that, at any rate, Republicans in Congress will keep clear of it. We shall probably be heavily weighted enough in the contest next Fall, and that of the following year, without having to bear the responsibility of a new job. Is this the time to take money out of the Treasury? It is not there to take. Some time ago Mr. SCOTT's friends injudiciously strove to make out that their project stood on precisely the same footing as the Union Pacific Railroad. But it was very soon shown that the Union Pacific proposes to pay money over to the Government instead of asking for any; and of course there is this immense difference between the two schemes, that one is a road in the air, while the other is a completed work, with constantly increasing receipts, and able to offer the Government over $1,300,000 this very year—$800,000 in the shape of a debt due to it which it will not claim, and $500,000 as the first payment toward its sinking fund. This proposal, therefore, puts money into the Treasury at a time when it is most needed, whereas the other proposes to take away what is not there. Is this a time, when we are talking of new taxes and large deficits, to subsidize railroads? Let us get back all we can of the subsidies or loans already granted, but the hour has come for effectually stopping all leaks in the Treasury.

It is very sad to see the miserable position occupied by the *World* in the present state of politics. Everybody is talking about the quarrel between the Mayor and the Governor, but the *World* devotes its great intellect to the discussion of such subjects as "Mr. GRANT'S Usurpations," "GARIBALDI and the Pope," and the "Republic of Andorra." Why not come a little nearer home? The affairs of the Republic of Andorra are doubtless of thrilling interest, but is the condition of the Democratic party in this State not worth a single word? We have always said that whenever the Democrats began governing they would destroy themselves. We still hope to see the new Congress called to meet as soon as the present one completes its term, for then we should see the same muddle at Washington that we now behold in the State. As for "Committees of Investigation," it is far better to have them now than next year. In less than eight weeks Democratic management in this State has been of that peculiar kind that Democratic papers dare not say a word about it. We advise our Republican leaders to study the present situation here, and see what it leads to. They may make more out of it than pressing bills for enabling the Executive to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at pleasure.

In another column will be found a very full summary of the report of the House Committee on the affairs of Louisiana, which will be presented to-morrow. The report traces the present misfortunes of Louisiana to the state of society existing under the rule of the slave power, and proceeds to recite in detail the acts of intimidation preceding and accompanying the last election. After a full discussion of this branch of the subject, the committee "do not hesitate to find that the election of 1874 was neither full, free, nor fair." Their final conclusions are, that the so-called "White Men's Party" of Louisiana has nourished a steadfast purpose to take possession, by force or fraud, of the State Government; that this party has refrained and will refrain from the use of no means however criminal, to attain that end; and that the moderate men of the Conservative Party have been unable to check the excesses of the violent majority of their associates. The committee admit that the difficulty of getting the good men of the State to co-operate against the ruffianly policy of the White League and kindred associations has been greatly increased by the maladministration of Republican officials and by the honest conviction in the minds of many white voters that they have been twice defrauded of the result of elections in which they had been successful. The committee place on record their opinion that Gov. KELLOGG received a majority of the votes of the election of 1872. While adhering to the conclusion that enough Republican voters were frightened away from the polls last year to have given the Republicans a majority, they characterize Judge DURELL'S illegal order and the wrongful acts of the Returning Board as efforts to correct one wrong by the infliction of another. They decide against the advisability of a new election, recommend Congress to recognize Gov. KELLOGG "by express resolution," and show that the educational facilities of the State must be increased if its condition is to be permanently improved, and that the people should be made distinctly to understand "that all authority lodged in the General Government to preserve republican government and to protect the rights of all its citizens will be kindly, but fearlessly and steadily exerted."

On the special question of the Republican majority declared elected by the Returning Board to the lower house of the Legislature, the committee decide emphatically against the legality of the action of that board. The House of Representatives of Louisiana is, therefore, recommended to exclude persons who were awarded seats to which they were not entitled, and to admit persons entitled to seats who were wrongfully deprived of them. The old basis of settlement—the recognition of KELLOGG, and the surrender of the Legislature to the Democrats—was yesterday tendered as the ultimatum of the Congressional Committee to the Conservative Committee from New-Orleans, now in Washington. In a personal interview with these gentlemen, the President expressed himself favorable to some agreement which should render further Federal interference unnecessary. He added that he had the utmost confidence in Mr. WHEELER'S ability to arrange the terms of a compromise which would be fair and honorable, and satisfactory to the President himself. Recognizing the impossibility of finding a more favorable basis of settlement, the Conservative Committee seem disposed, after certain reservations and protests, to close with the terms offered them.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

The most remarkable thing about yesterday's proceedings in Congress is that there should have been any proceedings at all. Nothing but the pressure of very important business could justify Congress in refusing to show respect to what ought to be considered one of the most binding of legal holidays. The best that can be said about the unimportant business transacted yesterday is that it has been taken out of the way of the important subjects on which action is demanded. The House did some service to the cause of good government in finally passing the bill in regard to the impaneling of jurors in the District of Columbia, which is intended to facilitate the indictment of WILLIAM S. KING for perjury in his evidence during the Pacific Mail investigation. A still better stroke of business was the refusal of the House to set apart Wednesday evening for the consideration of TOM SCOTT'S Texas Pacific Railroad bill. This vote is regarded as the virtual defeat of the job, though it would be very surprising if another effort were not made to secure action on this favorite measure of the gentlemen of the lobby.

By way, apparently, of doing something associated with the day to which they paid such scant respect, the House passed a bill naming a commission to restore the writing of the original Declaration of Independence, with the signatures thereto. If that was appropriate legislation for WASHINGTON'S Birthday, we cannot say as much for the passage of several appropriation bills before any revenues have been provided to meet them. The Secretary of the Treasury has already announced his intention of leaving the river and harbor appropriations unpaid should he be compelled to discriminate about the application of resources left at his disposal. Now that these appropriations for the next fiscal year have been duly authorized by the House, there ought to be a fresh reason for promptly providing for the deficit in the revenues.

The expression of thanks by the Senate Chaplain for "the anniversary of him who stood first and foremost among the founders of the Republic" was quite thrown away upon the upper house, since it failed to show them the propriety of agreeing to a motion to adjourn. Their proceedings certainly offer a more slender excuse than those of the House for devoting the day to business. The bill providing for the distribution of public documents was passed, "divested," as we are assured by Senator ANTHONY, "of all objectionable matter," and not in the least complicated with any revival of the franking privilege. The same can hardly be said of the motion to print 230,000 copies of the anual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture. These certainly never will be distributed under the existing law, and as any modification of that law ought to be considered out of the question, the obvious duty of the Senate was to withhold their consent from any such wholesale production of official literature.

Leaving that question unsettled, the Senate proceeded to show in the debate on the Postal Appropriation bill that they did not consider the revival of the franking privilege beyond the reach of legislative possibility. A minority of twenty-five, composed of nine Republicans and sixteen Democrats, was found in favor of Senator ROBERTSON'S motion to restore the franking privilege in its entirety. Though Senator THURMAN is reported to have said during the debate over the recommendations of the Printing Committee that he was opposed to the franking privilege, he is found voting with the minority against the motion to lay Mr. ROBERTSON'S resolution on the table. Further, he is found proposing to provide for the free transmission by mail of the *Congressional Record*, and accepting as an amendment to that the proposal to allow all public documents already printed to pass free on the frank of any member of Congress up to Dec. 1, 1875. This modified restoration of the franking privilege was agreed to by the Senate. It is to be hoped that the amendment will be struck out when the bill comes up on its final passage. If it is not, we shall have the next Congress tacking on the franking privilege in all its old dimensions to the Postal Appropriation bill of next year. In fact, if the same proportion of Republicans in the next Senate favor the restoration of this abuse, we shall find great difficulty in escaping it in any case. The necessities of the Presidential campaign will by that time have a still greater claim on the attention of Democrats in Congress than they have at present, and the majority of the House will only be too ready to provide for them.

As if to leave nothing undone to improve the Democratic chances next year, certain Republican Senators who ought to know better showed a disposition to shilly-shally over the repeal of the Pacific Mail subsidy. Mr. MORTON must have an extraordinary degree of faith in the purity of members of Congress, if he is unable to conclude that the subsidy was procured largely by purchased votes. If the Post Office Department made a blunder in consenting to survey the iron steamers which were built long after the time contracted for, that does not relieve the Senate from the necessity of breaking through an agreement contracted in fraud and carried out in bad faith. The report of the Judiciary Committee on the question will be presented to-day, when it is to be hoped the Senate will be prepared to take the course which public sentiment dictates by approving of the House resolution canceling the contract.

MR. BEECHER'S STYLE.

It is told of Mr. BEECHER that certain Deacons or notable persons of Plymouth Church once waited upon him for the purpose of putting him through a little deaconly discipline as to one feature in his style of pulpit oratory. They ventured to say that they thought him just a little bit too funny. Not that they objected to a good joke upon a sacred subject, or to a humorous way of putting divine things. That, indeed, was pleasant, and eke profitable, and tended to the edification of the Plymouth Society, if not to that of Plymouth sinners. But still they thought that in the pulpit this tendency to present the ridiculous side of religion should be kept within certain bounds, lest, perchance, some thoughtless people might be led into taking the whole subject as only a stupendous joke. Perhaps they did not put their objections exactly in this form; but such was their purport. And it is said that the great pulpit orator replied to them: "You find too much humor in my sermons! Oh! if you only knew, if you could but know how much I keep back!" Hearing which, or words to that effect, the Deacons gathered themselves up and departed in a deaconly manner, giving the object of their visit up as a bad job.

This story is brought to mind by an incident which happened last Friday in the Brooklyn trial. In the course of the sharp and searching cross-examination to which the distinguished leading counsel for the defendant subjected Mrs. MOULTON, he, not content with the account which she had given of her talk with Mr. BEECHER on the day when he went to see her, and not her husband, led her into a more minute description of the interview, the result of which proceeding he doubtless has reflected upon with very great satisfaction. Among the new matter which he elicited was a remarkable reply said by the witness to have been made by Mr. BEECHER to the urgent entreaties which she said that she made to him to go to his Church, and make a frank and full confession of the offense with which he is charged. This answer, as she reports it, was, "I never get much comfort from you. You are always *like a slice of the Day of Judgment!*"

The reporters give us no record of the gravity of the audience having been disturbed by this most characteristic speech, at which we wonder, considering the many occasions so much inferior in the quality of humor on which the court has been obliged to rebuke the outside public. Certainly every member of Plymouth Church who was present must have recognized in this expression one of those graphic sallies of humor on the part of his much-admired Pastor which is sure on Sunday to receive the tribute of a very "audible smile." And setting aside for the moment a rather gay and cavalier way of treating the *dies ira*, it must be admitted that this does most felicitously describe the relative position of the lady to her distinguished visitor. He comes to her for comfort and consolation, as man goes to woman in his trouble. She is, under the unhappy circumstances of his case—unhappy, whatever they may really have been—the only woman to whom he can go to be soothed and cheered. And what, according to her own account, does she do? Day after day she says to him, Confess, make clean your breast of all this, and be forgiven. But, as she says, rather than do this, he told her, he would die; and yet she continued to urge upon him that which she says that he declared was worse to him than death. What wonder, then, that he should break out upon this perverse female BALAAM, who would not say what she was expected to say, and who held up ever before him the vision of a great accounting to come, and tell her that she was like a slice of the Day of Judgment.

How graphic, how humorous, how perfectly Beecher-like! How it tells of the disappointed longing of a soul that sought consolation and found threatening, that thirsted for the sweet and tasted the bitter! What a warning to women that they should not put off the white robes of mercy and don the ermine of justice! And what a light it throws upon the scene as the witness described it—that worn and harassed man lying upon the sofa, looking for the soft ministrations from woman which, whether they touch the root of the heart's disease or not, are balm to man's wounded spirit, and hearing only that constant warning counsel—confess! longing for a glimpse of hope, and getting only a slice of the Day of Judgment!

On the value of this as evidence—whether it shows that the defendant was conscious of having committed the acts which he is said to have confessed, or whether it is an ingeniously introduced part of that deep-laid conspiracy to extort seven thousand dollars from him, which he has declared this whole persecution to be—we, of course, say nothing. That we leave to the court and to the eminent counsel for the defendant who was so fortunate as to elicit this characteristic expression, or to the counsel for the plaintiff, who may possibly refer to it in their summing up. We only remark upon it as a happy example or imitation of Mr. BEECHER'S peculiar style.

KING AND HIS LETTER.

One of the most remarkable contributions to political literature which we have seen for many a day is "BILL" KING'S letter to the Minnesota Legislature. It is absolutely unique in quality, occasion, and character. Many years ago, when JOHN HOLMES, whose biting sarcasm made him the compeer of RANDOLPH and TRISTAM BURGESS, was a Senator from the then new State of Maine, he fell out with the Legislature of his State. It was about a question of politics, and the legislators censured HOLMES, and curtly suggested that he should resign. The sturdy old man wrote a letter, in which he lectured the Legislature on its duties, told them he should not resign, and, in the language of the region, "took the skin off" the men who presumed to send him instructions to do anything. We cannot believe that the ex-Postmaster of the House had in mind so ancient a precedent as that established by HOLMES, when he penned his late epistle to the Legislature of Minnesota. The Senator, whose letter is a historical curiosity, was satirical; KING is merely abusive. Moreover, the body which lectured HOLMES was the legitimate successor of that which had elected him. KING'S legislative critics had no hand in sending him to Congress, and could not be held responsible for his sins. Nevertheless, as the convention which nominated him had long since dissolved into its popular elements, and as the people who elected him had no longer any form of authoritative expression, the Legislature of the whole State might venture to speak for the Congressional district which KING proposes to represent in the next Congress.

Indeed, it is a pretty nice point whether the people of a portion of a State, or the Legislature of the whole State, shall take cognizance of accusations brought against a Representative. We must suppose that the crafty ex-Postmaster saw his advantage, when he was greeted with the unwelcome resolutions demanding his resignation in default of an explanation of the charges of bribery preferred against him. But he seems to have contented himself with retorting in kind. In answer to the allegation that he had been concerned in nefarious and corrupt practices, he says, "You're another." His letter, stripped of all verbiage, amounts to just that. With what is meant to be fine sarcasm, he accuses his censors of "dealing in bogus half-breed scrip"—a variety of wickedness which has a local flavor, and of handling "swindling Government and Indian contracts"—a line of business which, we regret to say, is not confined to Minnesota nor to any class of legislators. He twits them with having only a sixty-days' term of official life, and iterates and reiterates the Saxon phrases of "lie," "liars," and "lying" in all their offensive variations. We are puzzled to know whether it is the man's habitual politeness or a caustic sarcasm that impels him to call these "liars, thieves, and robbers" by the formal title of "Gentlemen Senators, and Representatives." But it seems a little incongruous that a writer who must think so meanly of his neighbors should persist in calling them "gentlemen." When Speaker MCGUIRE, in our own refined Democratic Assembly the other day, had occasion to gird at a fellow-member, he explained that he used the epithet "gentleman" in speaking of him in the third person, purely in a Pickwickian sense. We submit that Mr. MCGUIRE'S sarcasm was subtler, though none the less ill-bred, than Mr. KING'S. Perhaps Mr. CLARK BELL, who addressed a Senate committee as "gents," came nearer the mark than either; for he probably had in mind HOLMES' line—

"A word not made for gentlemen, but 'gents!'"

The odd thing about KING'S letter, however, is its abrupt appearance out of indefinite space. The writer is "wanted," as the Police would say. There is something the matter with his testimony before an investigating committee of Congress. Between his word and Mr. IRWIN'S word there is a great gulf fixed. In the language of the street, "there is a lie out somewhere." KING has been sought as diligently as though he were one of the lost arts, or a LIVINGSTONE in the wilds of Africa. He is not found; but when the Minnesota Legislature pass a series of blistering resolutions, there suddenly comes, without any mark to say in what quarter of the globe it originated, a letter from the wandering fugitive. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that KING is in hiding, and that he will not appear until, to quote his own words, his "own good time" shall arrive. When he reminds his censors that they will soon "disappear into nothingness," he forgets that he puts it in their power to retort that he has already disappeared into a limbo quite as vague as any nothingness into which the average Minnesota law-maker can dissolve.

There has been a great deal of mud thrown on both sides of this controversy. The Legislature have assailed KING on charges which are known all over the country. His retort is full of rancor and libel. We do not pretend to say whether it has foundation or not. It is enough to know that this Minnesota politician is an adept in the ways of the small politics of his own State. It needed, apparently, some such accusation as that now brought against him to compel him to give a hint of what he knows about the corruption which he should have long ago exposed. It required a vote of the Legislature to oblige him to accuse the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of "fingering and disbursing thousand-dollar checks." Does the ex-Postmaster, now traveling his eccentric orbit somewhere in space, want us to be reminded that when rogues fall out honest men get their dues? We must leave the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia and the House of Representatives to settle with KING. It is pretty clear that that "gentleman" will not try actual conclusions with the Legislature before it returns to the "nothingness" of which he so derisively speaks.

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?

The answer to this question has for some time been obscure, and every year it seems likely to become more difficult to define it. In the Middle Ages it was clear enough, and among those with whom mediæval ideas still prevail, there remains an impression that it does not, or ought not, to perplex anybody. At the same time the question often comes up, and it must be admitted that a satisfactory solution of it has not yet been reached. But since it has of late come to be of little consequence, there seemed a probability that it would fade away, and ultimately dying from sheer lack of vitality, pass into the category of forgotten problems of a past age. "Gents' cabins" on the steamboats, and notices to the effect that "gents are requested not to soil the floor of the saloon with tobacco juice," remind us that the troublesome old word has so far been abolished.

But it has recently turned up in a most unexpected manner, and been made the cause of a knotty discussion in a court of law before four of the leading Judges on the English Bench. Fortunately for those Judges, and perhaps, too, for the entire body of "gentlemen," it came in a negative form. It might have been exceedingly invidious to have to decide affirmatively what a gentleman is, and, if the necessity had arisen, the difficulty would probably have been avoided by having recourse to the definition, or something like it, which would have been furnished by the Herald's College, or possibly by the regulations for presentation at court. But the question occurred in a form that did not require this, and yet it took the combined ingenuity of four Judges and as many leading counsel for two or three days to reach a conclusion.

The circumstances were these: A person who had once been a lawyer's clerk, but had long since retired from that position to enjoy a private fortune, and occasionally to kill a leisure hour by "writing," had been described in a legal document as a "gentleman." The question raised was whether this description was correct, and, therefore, whether or not the document could be sustained. It did not appear that the person indicated was either a Magistrate or a British university graduate, which are among the lowest qualifications in a British subject for presentation at St. James', nor was there any evidence that he was of "gentle birth" or entitled to wear arms. The problem, therefore, which had to be solved was simply this: Is a retired lawyer's clerk, of independent fortune, with a propensity for scribbling, and at the present moment engaged in winding up an estate, correctly described as a "gentleman"? The court ultimately answered it in the negative. One of the Judges remarked that if the man had been charged with some criminal offense, he would probably have been described as a laborer, and counsel on both sides admitted that he could not, even in the present instance, have been well described as an "estate winder," the term being not as yet introduced. A case was mentioned where it had been ruled that a Government clerk ought not to be described as a gentleman, and one counsel went so far as to affirm that if the Court should now decide that a retired lawyer's clerk is entitled to such a distinction, "the term would at once include anybody who had nothing to do and was out of the workhouse."

This long legal discussion, and the gravely rendered judgment that came after it are among the strange results that we sometimes meet with through the retention in legal phraseology of terms which have lost their conventional meaning. Three or four centuries ago, it could not have happened, for then no doubt could have arisen about the meaning of the word, and it would not have been misapplied. And it could not have occurred now if lawyers would only be willing to adapt their legal language to that in popular use. Difficulties are constantly arising from their unwillingness to do this, although we must confess that such an exaggerated instance as the present, where, at considerable expenditure of time and money, a full court and great array of counsel are engaged in finding out whether a particular person may or may not be described as a gentleman, is of rare, if not unprecedented, occurrence.

A DECLINE IN SPIRITUALISM.

Another "medium" broke down in San Francisco the other night, and the mysteries of his dark cabinet were suddenly exposed to the surprised and mortified public. He had for some time enjoyed unusual success in drawing large audiences to see the spirits of the dead frolic on the platform of a public hall, and had frequently indulged in numerous strictures on the sinfulness of skepticism with regard to the manifestations. Converts were rapidly gained; a goodly number of Californians were living in hourly anticipation of visits from deceased creditors or mothers-in-law, when the ingenious individual who personated the "spirits" had the misfortune to injure himself seriously during a sudden exit from the cabinet, and in his quality of human being he groaned aloud, and as the local tradition hath it, cursed so bitterly and naturally that he was at once recognized as a living person, and a native of the town. The medium took in his sign, and departed for some quiet corner of the world where the news of "Katie King's" sad failure, and ROBERT DALE OWEN'S, remorse has not yet penetrated. Those people who had accepted the medium's so-called "phenomena" as genuine were all at once possessed with an earnest desire to see the medium once more, that they might, by the persuasive rope or the tar-barrel, convince him of their profound disgust at the manner in which he had betrayed their confidence. It is probable that, had they caught him the day after the exposure, they would have given him an excellent chance to join the spirits, and to test for himself the reality of the world beyond us, with whose inhabitants he had already professed so much familiarity.

It is encouraging to note that the dupes of the spiritualistic tricksters begin to show signs of resentment. So long as they merely contented themselves, after each fresh exposure, with resignedly declaring that whatever impostors might do to throw discredit on the manifestations, they should nevertheless always believe that there were genuine phenomena, and that the spirits of the departed *could* be materialized, there seemed no reason to hope for a decline in Spiritualism. The spectacle of thousands of persons whose belief in silly delusions was so robust and aggressive that they would cling to it unreasoningly, and would fight for it most hotly when it received the deadliest blows, was calculated to inspire among more sensible persons a profound pity for them, as well as an impression that it was quite useless to attempt setting them right. But we now begin to see that the recent "exposures" have not been without salutary effect. The majority of the prominent defenders of modern Spiritualism find themselves in a dilemma which is not without its comical aspects. They cannot consort with the disgraced mediums, nor, at the same time, can they afford to deny that "materialization" is a reality. So they merely condemn the "impostors" as people who are anxious to bring reproach upon Spiritualism, and are compelled to satisfy themselves with announcing that the real materializers will yet come.

The public, however, has lost patience, and begins to show evidences of great doubt. From the "eight to eleven millions" of men and women in this country, who, according to the assertion of Mr. ALFRED WALLACE, a noted English writer, may be classed as believers in Spiritualism there has come up no great declaration of belief. The enthusiasm manifested of late has come entirely from such men as WALLACE, who has recently published a "Defense of Modern Spiritualism," and from those persons who derive handsome incomes from the publication of insane ravings, commonly known as "Revelations from the Spirit World." The "eight to eleven millions" do not even afford those rural mediums, the EDDY brothers, who have been foremost in upholding the "materialization" swindle, that proud and confident support which disciples really interested in a movement usually accord their masters. A want of confidence, which could not have been prophesied even six weeks ago, certainly pervades the spiritualistic community.

The decline, once fairly begun, will be rapid. Of course there were never as many as eleven, or even eight, millions of American men and women, who became firmly and fairly convinced, after due exercise of reason, that the phenomena in which modern mediums delight to deal are produced by supernatural influences. It is fair to doubt whether there were ever as many Americans interested in Spiritualism at all. However that may be, it is certain that at present the number of active believers, as distinguished from those who have for some time regarded the whole subject with only a mild indifference, is not very large. When the indifferent masses are quite certain that all the later "manifestations" have been swindles, and when they see that even ardent defenders of Spiritualism as a science cannot help laughing at the ridiculous and vulgar tricks of the "materializers," the indifference will become scorn. There will be mourning in the house of the EDDYS, and those rustic brethren will thereafter gain their bread by exclusive attention to following the plow.

SWEDENBORG made much of his symbolism sublime; but the FOX sisters, who introduced Spiritualism to this country, were commonplace and unimaginative. Their successors have not improved upon them; they have never shown the world, in their pretended glimpses at "things beyond," anything which arose above the trivial and vain conceptions of narrow minds. They have, with all their boastful utterances concerning their service to science, done nothing to aid secular scientists. If the downfall of the "materializers" is the sign of the complete decline of "Spiritualism," the world will lose nothing which it cannot readily spare.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW-YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY.

This young but vigorous vocal association last evening gave a concert at Steinway Hall. The programme included three extracts from Schubert's Grand Mass in E flat, the air "In questa tomba oscura," and a new work by Dr. Damrosch. The numbers from the mass proved a little trying for the society, although their skilled and industrious conductor has already brought his forces to a most creditable condition of discipline; their rendering of the "Kyrie," the "Sanctus," and the "Agnus Dei" was wanting in animation, and not faultless in respect of intonation. Miss Drasdil, a contralto, whose fine voice and excellent style have often had tribute in this place, sang "In questa tomba," and, after a brief intermission, all the soloists—Miss Harriet E. Bedloe, (soprano,) Miss Drasdil, Mr. Bischoff, (tenor,) and Mr. Remmertz—attacked Dr. Damrosch's Scriptural idyl, called "Ruth and Naomi." This achievement, the words of which are taken from Scripture, offers abundant evidence of the composer's cleverness as a writer for the voice and the orchestra, but does not contain proof of felicitous inspiration or of marked ingenuity. We must admit that we are a little puzzled at Dr. Damrosch's choice of his subject, which seems to us strangely ill-suited to excite the imagination to productiveness; the writer, however, was quite unfettered in this respect, and he doubtless fancied he saw in the episode he selected a fit canvas for his design. Some nicely-harmonized choruses and some pretty details in the accompaniments are noticeable in "Ruth and Naomi," but as a whole, the achievement did not impress us a valuable addition to the masterpieces written a century ago, and likely to remain the most eloquent and complete expression of the order of music they represent. Dr. Damrosch conducted the recital of his work, and directed his rather small orchestra and his large and powerful chorus with his wonted magnetism and art. A magnificent basket of flowers and a great deal of applause testified to the regard in which he is held, and we are glad to observe that a still more substantial reward is in store for his talent and energy, in shape of a benefit concert, which is set down to occur during the first week in April.

MR. TOOLE'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mr. Toole last evening appeared at the Lyceum as *Sergeant Buzfuz* in the trial scene from "The Pickwick Papers," and kept a large audience in the best of humor until the curtain fell upon the rendering of the jury's verdict. If we are not mistaken, the episode is transferred without modification from the book to the stage, so we need not say much to enlighten the reader as to the opportunities it affords so finished a comedian as Mr. Toole to provoke hearty and innocent laughter. The *Judge* had an excellent representative in Mr. Weathland, and *Mr. Winkle* was capitally sketched by Mr. Herbert, but we were not so well satisfied with *Sam Weller*, to whom Miss Johnston's burletta-lad did not bear the slightest resemblance. "Bardell versus Pickwick" was last night, and will be this evening, the preface to "Domestic Economy" and "The Dodger."

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

BRIEF SESSION OF SENATE AND ASSEMBLY LAST NIGHT—BILLS INTRODUCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 22.—Both Houses of the Legislature reassembled this evening and transacted a large amount of routine business. In the House, Mr. Gill, of Union, introduced a bill providing for uniform rates for the transportation of freight for short and long distances. Mr. Carscallen, of Hudson, introduced a supplement to the General Savings Bank law, which provides that married women and minors may draw their deposits from savings banks without the consent of husbands or guardians. Mr. Torbett introduced a bill providing for the compulsory education of children. Mr. Gill submitted a resolution adjourning the House out of respect to the memory of Washington, which after some discussion was carried.

In the Senate, Senator Thorn introduced a supplement to the act establishing the State Industrial School for Girls, providing for the payment by the several counties from which commitments to the school are made, of $3 weekly for the board, clothing, and lodging of each girl so committed. Senator Stone's bill for the relief of insolvent railroad companies declares that after the decree of insolvency has been made against such companies by the Court of Chancery, no tax or impost shall be assessed against them until they shall have earned seven per cent. profit. A supplement to the act relating to the property of married women provides that a married woman who lives apart from her husband under articles of separation, shall have power to mortgage, convey, lease, or devise any interest, estate, or right she may have in any real property, except such as may have come to her by gift from her husband. The act extends the same privilege to husbands.

THE SECOND CONNECTICUT DISTRICT.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION TO MEET TO-DAY—PROBABILITY OF A SPLIT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Feb. 22.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Second District meets to-morrow, and the delegates are here to-night in force, and are making things lively. Gov. English has sent a letter, saying he will not run, though he has done that before. Judge Phelps, of Essex, is apparently ahead of Judge Bradley, of New Haven. Whatever the convention may do it is very evident that a bitter feeling will grow out of it, and that for the fourth time Mr. Kellogg will be elected. Threats are made on both sides, and the successful candidate will be the victim of fearful localty slaughtering.

THE JOHN HANCOCK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 22.—A meeting of policy-holders of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company was held to-day at Beethoven Hall, and the report of the committee appointed to examine the affairs of the company was submitted. The report exonerated the officers of culpability, and corroborated the statements already published. The report also recommended a transfer of the assets and business of the company to some other strong company. After considerable discussion this latter portion of the report was rejected. The policy-holders resolved to continue the business of the company, and build it up. The President and a majority of the Directors were re-elected, and a resolution was passed expressing the utmost confidence in the integrity of the officers.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *World* of this date speaks in the highest terms of the Fire Department of this City, but has not a word to say about the infamous attempt made by Mayor Wickham to remove the Commissioners who have made it what it is. Is it possible that any newspaper that pretends to position or respectability can countenance so gross an outrage as would be the removal of these tried public servants, to make room for bar-room ruffians? DEMOCRAT.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 22, 1875.

THE SENATOR FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* seems to entertain a somewhat different opinion of the sentiments of Hon. Allen T. Caperton, the newly-elected United States Senator from West Virginia, from that which has been commonly entertained. It says of him: "When Southern leaders were rampant in favor of the doctrine of secession, Mr. Caperton opposed them. When the project of dividing the State of Virginia was being discussed, he opposed the constitution of a new State by a division of the old under the then existing circumstances. During the war he was avowedly neutral. When the rebels were in possession of Monroe County, where he resided, he was unmolested; but when the Union troops had gained the ground, they, in the matter of subsistence, took from him, in the regular manner, however, whatever they needed. Mr. Caperton is now about sixty years of age; is regarded as a Conservative Democrat; is a lawyer by profession, and an earnest and impressive speaker."

THE PLUNDERED COMPANY.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SCANDAL.

HATCH'S ATTEMPTS TO PROVE THAT STOCKWELL ALONE IS GUILTY—"ROBBERY," NOT "CORRUPTION"—WHAT HAS BEEN PROVED—WHO ARE THE "WRECKERS"?—HOW A COMPANY MAY BE NEARLY RUINED—FOR HOW MUCH IS RUFUS HATCH RESPONSIBLE?

The circumstances in connection with the recent history of the Pacific Mail Company will always be of interest, not only to the commercial community, but to the general public. We therefore think it desirable to place upon record a brief review of the disclosures which have been made since the beginning of last December. A complete analysis of the evidence taken before the Congressional Committee would add much to the historical value of the narrative, but for this we must wait until the official reports are before us. Mr. Rufus Hatch, Managing Director of the company, is at present trying to prove that, although about $1,000,000 was withdrawn from the funds of the concern, it was not intended to be used for purposes of corruption. It was a mere "robbery," planned by Stockwell. At first Hatch denied that there was anything whatever wrong in the affairs of the company. But as fact after fact came out, he found that this ground would be untenable. So that his attitude now is described as follows by Mr. Clark Bell, in his pamphlet, published for the purpose of influencing votes in Congress:

"Large sums of money were fraudulently abstracted from the treasury of the company during the years 1871, 1872, and the first five months of 1873, by Alden B. Stockwell, then the President of the Company, without the knowledge or approval of the Board of Directors, or of the stockholders of the company, which abstractions were covered and concealed from the knowledge of the Board of Directors by false and irregular entries on the books of the company, and that the whole transaction reveals a stupendous robbery of the company, and not in any sense a bribery of Congress."

Let us now recall a few facts.

On the 2d of December last, THE TIMES republished figures which showed that during the previous eighteen months there had been a loss of $2,425,210 85 in operating the Pacific Mail Company. It offered to correct this statement if the Directors could prove that it was erroneous. "H. G. H.," on the 3d of December, explained that a certain portion of the amount returned as assets in the report of May 1, 1873, could really not be regarded as assets, for the reason that it was understood to have been spent at Washington to secure the subsidy, but was still referred to on the company's books as "cash in agents' hands." "H. G. H.," in order to do justice to the then Board of Directors, thought it but right that as there had been a loss of $408,000 on the sale of ten thousand shares of stock received in payment of a debt, it should not be charged to the side of loss in the working of the company. There were other losses of a similar nature, the whole amounting to upward of $1,000,000, which he thought should come under the same head. According to this calculation, the actual loss in operating the line was only $1,000,000.

On the 4th of December THE TIMES asked if it was true that certain of the Directors had been speculating in the stock; that Mr. Stockwell had sold Pacific Mail stock to the Pacific Mail Company at 42½, when it was quoted at 32 in the market; and that a large sum of the company's money had been paid out for lobbying purposes at Washington? Mr. Russell Sage's letter resigning the Presidency of the company, on the plea of "pressing engagements elsewhere," appeared on the same day with the account of an interview between Mr. Sage and a reporter of THE TIMES, in which Sage stated that Mr. Rufus Hatch had made "a clean breast of it" to him on the previous Sunday; and that finding the condition of the company worse than it had been represented in the newspapers, with the bank account overdrawn at San Francisco to the extent of $176,000, he thought it better to retire from the Presidency. He also stated that "the assets of the company had been grossly overestimated, and the liabilities correspondingly depreciated." In the same column of THE TIMES in which this important statement appeared was a "card" from Mr. Rufus Hatch to the effect that the rumors concerning the affairs of the company were "incorrect," and that *within ten days* full particulars of the assets and liabilities would be published. That account has not yet been presented.

On the 5th of December, the Auditing Committee of the company, consisting of Messrs. Talcott, Guion, and Alexandre, published a letter in which it was asserted that a report of the condition of the company issued on the 18th of September, 1874, "was accurate and correct in every particular." This report gave the assets at $1,060,054 61, and the liabilities at $1,057,184 93—surplus of assets, $2,869 68. It also stated that there were additional assets amounting to $155,600 which could be realized by Oct. 1 of the same year. Then came a letter from Mr. Rufus Hatch to THE TIMES, in which he asserted that Mr. Sage's resignation had been forced by himself in consequence of the partnership of the former with "certain stock operators." He denied that he had "made a clean breast of it," and concluded as follows:

"In regard to all statements which have been read from whatever source in regard to the business of the company, &c., I would say that the company is in a more prosperous condition now than it has been for several years past; that it is doing a good and prosperous business, and that it is in a good financial condition. *A full and complete statement of the affairs of the company is being prepared, and will be submitted to the stockholders in a few days, when they will be enabled to judge of the truth or falsity of the statement which I herein make.*"

On the same day, Dec. 4, the charge was distinctly made that a settlement had been effected by the company with Mr. Stockwell in October, 1873, by which it received from him 10,000 shares of Pacific stock—then selling in the market at 32—$320,000, in payment of liabilities amounting to $340,000. "H. Y.," in whose letter this fact appeared, asserted further that the Board of Directors which had made the settlement had been elected with Mr. Stockwell's proxies, under an agreement drawn by Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, that he [Stockwell] should be released from his obligations to pay the money ($840,000) which he owed to the company. In spite of Mr. Hatch's renewed assurances that "everything was all right," THE TIMES, on the 7th of December, charged that large sums of money had been paid out in connection with the subsidy at Washington, and that the liabilities of the company, exclusive of the sum due to John Roach & Sons, amounted to $2,185,625. On Dec. 8 a statement by Mr. Sage was published in THE TIMES, in which he declared that on the day Mr. Rufus Hatch had "made a clean breast of it," he said that the "indebtedness of the company was about $1,800,000 or $1,900,000, and this," said Mr. Sage, "was the first information I had ever been able to get of the magnitude of the debt." "Cut-off," in a letter published in THE TIMES the same day, after having stated that he had been an officer of the company under four administrations, charged that the "Directors of the Pacific Mail Company, as Directors and stockholders in the Panama Railroad Company, had incurred losses of capital amounting in the aggregate to $1,836,881 19." This correspondent sent his name, and offered to prove his charges if called upon to do so.

On the 9th of December a letter from "Vacuum Gauge" asked Mr. Roach to explain a $200,000 transaction with Mr. Stockwell, "nominally on account of new steamers, but really on account of the subsidy." On the 10th of December THE TIMES published the report of a special committee appointed in January, 1874, to value the property of the company. It showed a very unfavorable condition of affairs. A document bearing date Dec. 10, 1874, and signed "John N. Underhill, examining accountant," was published on the 11th of December. It set down the assets of the company at $1,060,054 61, and the liabilities at $1,057,184 93. But the detailed accounts, repeatedly promised by Mr. Hatch, were still withheld. Then followed the announcement of the election to the Presidency of the Panama Railroad, in place of Mr. Sage, resigned, of Mr. Trenor W. Park, of Emma Mine notoriety.

And, now, as to the proof of the statements made in THE TIMES. Mr. Russell Sage, in his examination before the Congressional Committee on Ways and Means, stated that the company had checks which prove that Mr. R. B. Irwin had received $750,000 *from the company*, but that there was no account as to what he had done with it. As to the surreptitious or fraudulent withdrawal of this large sum of money from the company's treasury, there is no doubt or dispute on any side. Mr. John Rounday, who stated that he had been an accountant in the employ of the company in 1872, testified as follows, in reply to a question whether there was any security for stockholders in the book-keeping of a company: "I take it that the entries of a set of books will partake very largely of the character of the men who manage the business"—that is to say, that books would be doctored to suit the wishes of the men "who manage the business." Mr. Rounday also testified that many erasures and false entries had been made in the Pacific Mail books *at the suggestion of the managers*. Here is a short extract from the verbatim report of this witness' testimony. It throws some light on the methods employed in the management of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company:

Q.—Is it not a very unusual thing to erase the name in important transactions like this in the books of such a company, and substitute another name? A.—Yes, Sir, it is.

Q.—Is it not regarded as a circumstance which always casts suspicion on the books? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And your attention, then, was directed from time to time to these extraordinary entries in the books? A.—The original entries were made by myself, and they were copied by Mr. Walker.

Q.—You spoke about rumors in the office that these entries and those extraordinary proceedings had some reference to this subsidy proceeding before Congress? A.—I thought so. Nobody but Mr. Bellew knew exactly the shape in which these accounts were, and how to find them. It was not intended that they should know

Q.—Did Mr. Irwin render any account to Mr. Stockwell regarding expenses, so far as you know? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Was any account ever required by any officer of the company of Mr. Stockwell, to your knowledge, any more than these matters? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Rufus Hatch having been examined in reference to the exchange of the $200,000 check with Mr. Roach, was obliged to admit that it was an irregular transaction, and had been meant to cover items of $100,000 each on Mr. Roach's two ships, the Tokio and Peking, so as to make them appear to have cost that much more than they really did cost. In his examination before the House committee, Hatch tried at first to make out that the money paid to Irwin was on "account of some stock-jobbing operations." But he afterward endeavored to back out of that suggestion. (See official report, pp. 33-37.)

He admitted that there were entries on the books "indicating large operations in Wall street, (official report of evidence, p. 33;) he said he did not know in whose handwriting these entries were, or under whose account they were entered, (p. 42.) When much pressed by the committee, he generally gave an evasive answer, Here is one instance:

Q.—Why did you say that there were entries on the books which indicated that the money was used for stock loans? A.—My impression is that there are such entries on the books.

Q.—What are those entries? A.—I have brought here all the copies of the entries that I was asked to bring.

Q.—What reason have you for supposing that Mr. Irwin had authority to draw the money of the company out of bank? A.—Evidently he had some authority, or else he could not have had checks to that amount payable to his order.

Q.—Is it not more probable that the fact was, as has been charged, that the money was drawn by him for some corrupt purpose? A.—I do not know what he drew the money for, any more than you do.

Q.—But you do know that the books of the company do not show that the money was used for any legitimate purpose? A.—You can get hold of the books by sending for them." (P. 37.)

Mr. Hatch further acknowledged that he was "largely interested" in the stock of the company before he became connected with its management; "could not remember" whether he was interested when the application was made for a subsidy.

His present suggestion, that Stockwell simply robbed the company, is an after-thought. And it has been conclusively proved that the money paid out by Stockwell to Irwin was afterward paid over by Irwin to other persons—to "Bill" King, Congressman Schumaker, Samuel A. Hatch among them. How, then, could the transaction have been a pure and simple robbery on the part of Stockwell?

Mr. George G. Scott, a Director of the company since May, 1873, was examined by the committee, and gave an account of the manner in which Mr. Stockwell procured the $750,000 used in lobbying at Washington. Although it was against the by-laws for any member of the Board of Directors to spend more than $5,000 without the consent and approval of the majority. Mr. Scott declared that Mr. Stockwell was so "arrogant" that it was only necessary for him to demand $600,000 or $700,000 and it was given to him without asking questions. According to the testimony of Mr. Johnson, the Secretary of the company, the Executive Committee, on the 14th of February, 1872, passed the following resolution: "That the President, in his discretion, is hereby authorized to employ counsel and incur such other expenses as may be necessary in connection with measures for an additional subsidy now before Congress." On the 21st of the same month the Board of Directors ratified the minutes of the Executive Committee, and a check to Mr. Irwin was soon afterward made out. Mr. Stockwell had thus been enabled to draw large sums of money out of the company's treasury and to use them without giving any specific account as to what they were for.

Mr. F. W. G. Bellows, who had been Vice President during Stockwell's Presidency, testified that he had endeavored to induce the latter to open a special account for the amount spent in Washington, but that he declined, and he [Bellows] did not consider it any part of his duty to pursue the matter any further. The erasures in the books he looked upon as more "irregular" than wrong.

Mr. Irwin testified that he received $750,000 from the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to secure the passage of the Subsidy bill by Congress; that of this amount he gave to John G. Schumaker $300,000, to William S. King $125,000, and to Samuel A. Hatch $20,000. Mr. Schumaker's account as to the manner of the distribution of the $300,000, although vague and unsatisfactory, was nevertheless such as to leave no doubt upon the public mind of the fact, as charged in THE TIMES, that the stockholders have been remorselessly plundered. In his examination, Mr. Irwin further testified that Stockwell had told him that Mr. Roach "would do everything he could to get the subsidy through." "We [Irwin and Roach] had frequent conferences while he was here in regard to these matters." [Official report, p. 531.] Mr. Irwin further swore that he "spent $890,000" in Washington, [p. 533;] that he was never required to make a return as to the way in which he spent the money, [p. 535;] that Mr. F. W. G. Bellows, the Vice President of the company, and Mr. Theodore T. Johnson, the Secretary, "were personally cognizant of the payment of these large sums of money," [p. 536;] that Mr. James D. Smith, another Director, also knew of it, [p. 537.] All this is highly important, as bearing upon the recent representations of Mr. Hatch to the effect that the money was withdrawn from the company without the knowledge of anybody, save Stockwell, and that the transaction was a simple "robbery."

In regard to the charge made in THE TIMES that the members of the present Board of Directors were to a considerable extent elected through the aid of Mr. Stockwell's proxies on the strength of an agreement that he [Stockwell] should be permitted to pay his liabilities to the company, amounting to $340,000, with stock the market value of which was only $320,000—the sixth of a series of suggestions offered to the Ways and Means Committee by Gen. H. V. Boynton—would be likely to throw some additional light on the transaction. Here it is:

"I have also been informed that books and records of the Pacific Mail Company called for by the committee several weeks since, but not yet produced, will show that the company settled the subsidy expenditure with Mr. Stockwell; thus showing that several of the present management must have known of these transactions at that time; also, that the checks for the expenditure of $140,000 preceding the first payment of $750,000, which checks have been called for by the committee, but not produced, will show the knowledge of some of the present officers of the company of the expenditure of that money."

The statement of the condition of the company's affairs made by Mr. Accountant Underhill, showing that there was a surplus of assets, was answered by Mr. Niebuhr, late Treasurer of the company. Mr. Niebuhr showed a deficit of $776,168 46 in the estimate for the next eight months from Dec. 31, 1874, without counting coal freight, renewal of insurance, or general expenses. In order to give some idea of the manner in which the business of the company was managed, Mr. Niebuhr says: "When I entered upon my duties on the 16th of February, 1874, nothing had been written in the books of the accountants' department since October, 1873, a period of nearly four months; and there was no one in the office who could aid me in my endeavor to understand the accounts." He set down the deficit for the month of January at $169,490 01, exclusive of the City tax for 1874, amounting to $160,000.

The damaging charge that Mr. Rufus Hatch had endeavored to enter into an agreement with one Whipple to divide the profits of a contract for stevedoring, has not yet been disproved. According to Mr. Whipple's statement (which he offers to prove in a court of law) he was asked by Mr. Hatch to undertake the whole stevedoring work for the company. He handed in an estimate setting forth the amount at which he was willing to take the contract. Subsequently Hatch showed him an estimate for a higher amount from another competitor, and said, "You can have the contract at these higher figures *if you will give me half the proceeds.*" Whipple objecting, Hatch continued, "*But we can each make $50,000 a year out of it.*" Whipple said that was not his way of doing business. "Well," said Hatch, "I would kick you off this dock like a caller dog if I could not make something out of the contract; so get out!" On the 12th of January Mr. Hatch wrote a letter to the managers of THE TIMES, asking for the name of the contractor in question, and it was given to his attorney, according to promise.

On the 5th January Mr. Hatch published a "card" to the stockholders to the effect that the annual statement of the company could not be supplied to them, owing to the fact that the books and papers were in the hands of the Congressional committee. He had been promising this statement since November; it has not appeared even now, and yet we have reached the 22d of February.

Mr. Fogg resigned his Directorship early in January. On the 11th of January Messrs. Alexandre, Guion, and Talcott resigned from the Board of Directors, and on motion of Mr. Hatch, who said to a TIMES reporter on the 4th of December that Mr. Sage was "a thief and a liar," and that he would be a lucky man if not in State Prison before long, he [Sage] was re-elected a Director and made it up with Hatch, whom he had previously referred to in a letter to the Directors as "a man of unbusiness-like habits, violent and vindictive temper, coarse language, and ill-balanced mind." The next day Messrs. Alexandre, Guion, and Talcott withdrew their resignations, as they said at the request of the stockholders, who desired them to guard their interests. Mr. Sage sent a letter declining the Directorship, but he was asked to reconsider the matter, and we believe he is now again in the board.

On the 13th of January Mr. Hatch boasted that he had the books and papers of the company in his possession, but he has not yet given the stockholders the long-promised statement.

Hatch and the counsel of the Company, Mr. Clark Bell, then set themselves to the task of proving that Mr. Jay Gould had caused all the exposures of the Company, and that Mr. Gould's object was to start an opposition line. Failing in this imbecile attempt, they tried to get Irwin to admit that he had written the letters signed "Side Lever," "Cut-off," and "Vacuum Gauge," but, of course, failed in that also, for Irwin was not the writer of any of them. The writer of the most important of these letters has repeatedly offered to come forward if he were called upon to do so. In order to save the subsidy to the company, and manufacture testimony for the civil suit against Irwin to recover the $750,000 spent for lobbying in Washington, Hatch had been working very hard to establish the opinion that the company had been robbed of the sum named, and that it had never been used for bribing Congressmen. He recently made a very elaborate argument to a *Herald* interviewing reporter in favor of this assumption. "Sir," said he, "*it was robbery* and not bribery." In the next breath he denied that the company had ever had such a thing as a subsidy from the Government. "What money the Government has paid," said he, "has been for services rendered," upon two separate and distinct contracts for carrying the United States mails. When Stockwell comes back, Rufus Hatch will probably change his tune once more.

As Mr. Hatch seems to have a great desire to discover the names of the persons who have given information to THE TIMES concerning the financial condition of the company, we have no objection to put him in possession of one fact that he is at liberty to make the most of. On the 12th of January THE TIMES said:

"It has been stated to us that the report of the financial affairs of the company, so repeatedly promised, was actually drawn up and was ready for delivery toward the latter end of December. This account showed that down to the 9th of December the floating debt of the company amounted to $1,700,000."

The person who came to THE TIMES office and personally vouched for the accuracy of this piece of news was Mr. Thomas B. Musgrave, a broker—one of the very men who has been going about asserting that Mr. Jay Gould has supplied the newspapers with all their information in regard to this plundered company. In the course of an interview touching the manner in which he had procured his information, Mr. Musgrave gave as his authority Mr. Talcott, one of the Directors, and a member of the Auditing Committee. Mr. Talcott, he said, had actually shown him the balance-sheet of the company, and had told him that the affairs of the company were in so bad a condition that they were afraid of the consequences of a public statement. We have Musgrave's own memorandum in our possession, and Mr. Hatch shall have it if he particularly desires to keep it as a memento.

An extract or two from the account of the Pacific Mail Company given by "An Old Stockholder" in THE TIMES, on the 22d of December, will be interesting just now: "When McLane was President, in 1871, there were $3,500,000 in the treasury," says this writer, "besides 25,000 shares of the company's own stock, 6,000 shares of the Panama Railroad, real estate at Panama and San Francisco, and stock in the Dry Dock Company at San Francisco." Now the treasury is nearly empty; the 25,000 shares of the company's stock have been swallowed up; the Dry Dock Company's stock has departed; it is reported that the Panama Railroad stock has been sold also, and the company, instead of occupying its own premises at San Francisco, as it did for many years, does its business in hired offices.

Has the company been honestly managed? Would Congress be justified in retaining the subsidy? We leave our readers and the public generally to answer these question.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

VIGNAUX THE WINNER—ONE OF THE MOST CLOSELY CONTESTED GAMES ON RECORD.

The great billiard match between A. P. Rudolphe and Maurice Vignaux for the championship of the world, the Collender cup, and $1,000 a side, was played last night in Tammany Hall. The game was the three-ball game, 600 points up, on a 5 by 10 Standard American table. Both Vignaux and Rudolphe were on hand early, and each as he entered the room was greeted with applause. Shortly after 8, Chris. Connor announced that Rudolphe had selected Tom Foley, of Chicago, and Vignaux, Cyrille Dion as umpires. Capt. Reeves was chosen referee, and Mr. Scofield, marker. The game was called at 8:19, and Rudolphe winning the lead, selected the spot ball. He began by making six points, and was followed by Vignaux, who made nothing. At 10:50, when a recess of ten minutes was taken, the score was as follows: Rudolphe, 315; Vignaux, 291, with one inning to play. Up to this point the game had been unusually close and not distinguished by any really brilliant play, the men playing with extreme care. The odds were $100 to $60 in favor of Vignaux before the beginning of the game. After the tenth inning $50 to $45 were offered on Rudolphe without takers.

After recess Vignaux closed the thirtieth inning with a run of 13, the game then standing at 324 for Vignaux and 315 for his opponent. In the thirty-fourth inning Rudolphe made 31 points, and then played for safety. In the thirty-seventh inning Vignaux made 44 points, which brought him over his fourth hundred. The game then stood, Rudolph 368, Vignaux 414. In this inning Rudolphe made another play for safety and was again hissed. For some time both players were in hard luck. Rudolphe especially. In the forty-eighth inning Rudolphe braced himself up and added 20 to his score, turning his 400th point. The game now stood Rudolphe 427, Vignaux 456. After he had made 39 the balls were in a corner and Cyrille Dion rose to see if they were kissed, calling "time." Rudolph played without paying any attention. Dion claimed a foul, and Vignaux approached the table to play. Rudolphe protested angrily, and the spectators shouted encouragement to their favorites. The referee decided in favor of Vignaux, who scored 18 more points. When Rudolphe resumed play he was hissed.

At the end of the fifteth inning the games stood Rudolphe, 437; Vignaux, 481. The spectators were now very much excited, and the two men entered all their balls. In the fifty-fifth inning Rudolphe scored 58. While studying over a difficult shot a spectator hissed. Rudolphe turned quickly round and said: "You come and play." He then made the shot and the audience rewarded him with applause. The game now stood, Rudolphe 521, Vignaux 532. From this to the end was extremely close. In the fifty-ninth inning Vignaux ran out by a run of 13, at 1:14 A. M. The following is the score:

Rudolph—6, 25, 21, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, ▲ 24, 0, 0, 10, 2, 30, 9, 0, 27, 4, 5, 7, 4, 30, 18, 20, 15, 7, 12, 24, 0, 1, 0, 31, 0, 21, 0, 24, 14, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 3, 30, 8, 2, 5, 0, 1, 15, 5c, 19, 3, 11, 2—356.

Vignaux—0, 7, 14, 0, 0, 2, 0, 10, 7, 9, 5, 9, 4, 47, 9, 0, 19, 24, 2, 9, 3, 13, 0, 40, 2, 4, 0, 1, 25, 13, 15, 1, 2, 21, 27, 44, 6, 3, 5, 17, 1, 2, 3, 0, 0, 1, 4, 2, 7, 0, 0, 35, 6, 10, 1, 35, 11, 7, 13—600.

Time of game—Four hours fifty-five minutes. Best runs—Rudolphe, 58; Vignaux, 60. Rudolphe's average, 9.23; Vignaux's average, 10.10.

Vignaux and Rudolphe play again to-night for a badge and $1,000.

A CHURCH INCIDENT.

A religious paper published in New-Orleans, the *South-western Presbyterian*, says: "Several years ago a devoted minister was conducting a prayer meeting in a quiet and pleasant town in Mississippi. The leader of the meeting chose as the subject of his remarks a portion of the fifth chapter of Matthew. As he proceeded to the twenty-third and twenty-fourth verses of that chapter, his heart caught the spirit of the Master's words and was enlarged with the importance of the direction contained in them. As he looked over the audience his eye caught the presence of two Christian ladies, who were well known to be on terms with each other not altogether friendly. The minister himself knew that their grievances were such as not to allow them to speak to one another. Feeling the force of the Scripture on which he was speaking in its direct application to them, and not wishing to seem personal in his remarks, the minister turned his eye away from them and appeared to ignore their presence. As he proceeded, in order to turn attention away from the two sisters in question, he selected a good Christian lady, sitting in the nearest pew immediately on his left hand, and apparently directed his address to her. His eye rested on her because he supposed, in the goodness of her heart, not an unkind feeling could ever be indulged toward any one, and toward whom an unfriendly feeling could not possibly be cherished by another. In this way the minister supposed he would prevent the appearance of being personal. And who can imagine the surprise of the speaker and audience, when this lady, thus directly addressed, arose to her feet under the power and influence of the truth, and in the presence of the audience walked quietly to the opposite side of the house and cordially embraced a lady to whom she was not before willing to speak, and with tears of smiting brought her pardon and reconciliation. The effect thus produced was so melting in its influence on the hearts of the other two sisters that they could no longer retain their seats, but both simultaneously arose and likewise in the presence of the audience embraced each other."

THE GEORGIA STATE TREASURY.

In reference to the unpleasant reports of a large deficit in the Treasury of Georgia, the Atlanta *Herald* makes this explanation: "The rumors afloat do a large measure of injustice to Col. Jones, the State Treasurer. The main disagreeable fact that has been discovered is, that some $152,000 of State bonds, falling due in 1870 and 1871, and reported by Gov. Bullock as paid in full by Mr. Clews, with the gold quarterly bonds, have been paid again by the present State Treasurer—Col. Jones—under a mistake; and that therefore the deficit in the State Treasury amounts to only the $152,000 thus mistakenly paid out. Of the $3,500,000 of gold quarterly bonds issued by Gov. Bullock, some $1,750,000 were used by Henry Clews as agent of the State in redeeming and paying past and failing due bonds of the State. By some negligence a portion of these redeemed and satisfied bonds of 1870 and 1871 have been paid again. No criminality is attached to the State Treasurer. The matter is simply a mistake. Col. Jones' bond is for $200,000, secured by some of the strongest men in the State. The State, therefore, can lose nothing by the mistake. He has two bonds, one signed by Col. John T. Grant, and Col. C. A. Nutting. The other is signed by J. D. Waddell, Gen. H. L. Benning, John Jones, Sr., Seaborn Jones, and others. This is the substance of the matter of which fuller details will be given by the Legislative committee in its report that will soon be made."

CONVENTION OF RAILROAD DEBTORS.

A tax-payers' meeting, in Lafayette County, Mo., appointed a committee with instructions to call a convention at Jefferson City on the 30th of March, of delegates from all the counties in the State owing railroad debts. The committee have issued their call, in which they say: "We would respectfully urge upon the good citizens and tax-payers of your county the propriety and necessity of at once taking some steps to unite the people of all the counties who are similarly situated with ourselves in one common effort to devise ways and means to relieve ourselves from the tremendous burdens of taxation, levied and being levied, for the purpose of meeting principal and interest upon bonds pretendingly issued in payment of railroad subscriptions, and we know of no better method to accomplish this desired result than that a convention should be held, as contemplated, at the City of Jefferson, on the 30th of March next. We believe that by a united effort much good may be accomplished, and by reasoning together we will be enabled to adopt some concert of action, and aim at a definite plan for the solution of this financial embarrassment and relieve our people from the crushing weight of taxation to which we must submit for many years as matters now stand."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION—THE TRUNK LINES FIRM IN REFUSING TO REDUCE FREIGHTS OR FARES.

There were no new developments in the railroad war yesterday. The passenger agents of the Baltimore and Ohio Road still claimed to be selling more tickets than ever, and the gentlemen in charge of that branch of the business of the Pennsylvania Central expressed themselves as being satisfied with the amount taken in by them. They said that the large sales made by the agents of the Baltimore and Ohio were to speculators, as the regular travel had not increased to any great extent. They particularly desired to correct an impression that seemed to have obtained, that a reduction would be made in the passenger rates of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad this morning. In regard to freight matters, there has been no change in the relative positions of the respective companies. The Baltimore and Ohio takes freights at any rate it pleases, while the New-York Central, the Pennsylvania Central, and the Erie, true to the compact made in Saratoga, are firm in maintaining the regular tariff rates. In this connection a meeting was held at 11 A. M. yesterday, at No. 413 Broadway, by the general agents of the lines belonging to the Saratoga combination, to agree upon a classification of freight in West-bound business. The gentlemen who took part in the meeting were Mr. J. L. Gussler, of the Pennsylvania Central; Mr. R. L. Cramford, of the New-York Central, and Mr. A. H. Ward, of the Erie Railroad. But little, if any, business of importance was concluded, and the meeting was adjourned to meet again to-day. Before the parties separated, however, it was decided that freights were to remain as they were. An additional evidence of the determination of the trunk lines to keep to their regular tariff is evidenced by a telegram received yesterday by Mr. J. L. Gussler, the New-York General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Central, from Mr. H. H. Houston, the Eastern Manager in Philadelphia. The following is a copy:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1875.

J. L. Gussler, New-York Superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad Lines:

The Pennsylvania Railroad people have issued positive orders that rates West bound should be maintained. Please see that none of your people deviate from tariff prices. H. H. HOUSTON, Eastern Manager.

PHILADELPHIA'S OPINION OF HOW THE WAR WILL END.

The *Evening Telegraph* says: There are no new features in the war between Presidents Scott and Garrett, and there is a prevailing opinion that the struggle will soon come to an end; not by a compromise, but by the retreat of the latter. There are many, however, who assert that the contest will be a long one, steadily maintained on both sides.

AN OLD BUILDING REMODELED.

The Bank Clearing-house has purchased the brown-stone building formerly occupied by the Bank of the Commonwealth at Nassau and Pine streets, and it is now undergoing extensive alterations with a view to occupancy. The interior has been completely gutted. The iron columns that sustained the flooring in the centre have been removed, and heavy iron girders, let into the side walls, substituted. All the walls have been strengthened by the building of inside walls of hard brick, bluestone plates, and Portland cement, from the foundation to the roof, and these have been securely anchored to the walls proper. The rear wall has been taken down, and an addition, covering the space up to the new building of the Bank of California, erected to correspond with the main building. The low circular-top windows on the first floor have been raised and made square top. The wooden stairway, formerly leading up from Nassau street, has been taken out and stone stairs built leading up from Pine street. The basement will be let into the building for a stationery store. The first floor will be leased to a banking institution. On the second floor will be the Directors' and officers' rooms of the Clearing-house. The floor between the third and fourth floors will be taken out, and the two floors thrown into a large hall, to be used for the purposes of the institution. Light will be let into this hall through a skylight 40 by 20 feet, which will take up part of the top story and the roof. What remains of the top story will be used by the janitor of the building as a residence. The renovated edifice will be furnished with elevators and all the newest "modern improvements," and will be elegantly fitted throughout. The first floor and basement will be finished by the 1st of May, and the rest as soon thereafter as possible. The estimated cost of the changes is $50,000.

TROTTING AT THE HIPPODROME.

Fully 5,000 persons witnessed the trotting match at Barnum's Hippodrome last night. The racing was unusually good, and the time, particularly that made in the two-mile race, was very fast, considering the manner in which the track is laid out. For the two-mile heats four horses were entered, but only three started. Ben Mace's bay mare Mary M. being withdrawn at the last moment. In the first heat, after a few unsuccessful attempts, the horses were "sent off," with Topgallant in the lead, Pilot second, and Sherman last. After making eight circuits of the track, Pilot, who was trotting very fast, began to creep up on Topgallant, but when the race was getting interesting, he broke, and fell back, leaving Topgallant to win as he pleased. The time made in this heat was five minutes and thirty-four seconds. In the second heat Topgallant again got the best of the start by more than twenty lengths, and as Doty, who was riding Pilot did not appear to understand the starter's orders, gave his horse the whip, the audience cheered him on to what seemed a hopeless task. Topgallant, in the meantime, had been acting badly, and had lost considerable ground by breaking. On the sixth circuit Pilot, who was trotting steadily and going very fast, was but four lengths behind, and on Topgallant's going into the air" on the seventh, he passed him amid tremendous cheering. From this point on Pilot had it all his own way and won, under a hard pull, by twenty lengths, in the very fast time of 5:32½. Topgallant second, Sherman being last. In the deciding heat the horses got away to an even start and raced on even terms for about one-quarter of a mile. After this Doty drove Pilot to the front, where he remained throughout, winning easily, twenty lengths ahead of Topgallant, who was about twice as many in front of Sherman; time, 5:30. Four horses started for the $225 purse, which was won by Linnie Cass, who took the second and third heats; Rogers' Bessie won the first heat and took second money, and Dan Mace's Josie took third.

The following is a summary of the races:

FIRST RACE—For a purse of $250; two miles and repeat, under saddle to rule; $100 to first; $75, second; $50, third; and $25 to fourth.

E. S. Doty's b. g. Pilot	2	1	1
John Murphy's b. g. Topgallant	1	2	2
John Hassett's b. g. Sherman	3	3	3

Time—5:34, 5:32½, 5:30.

SECOND RACE—Purse of $225, free to all; one mile and repeat, under saddle to rule; $100 to first; $60, second; $40, third; $25, fourth.

Ben Mace's b. m. Linnie Cass	2	1	1
John Rogers' b. m. Bessie	1	2	2
Dan. Mace's b. m. Josie	3	3	3
G. Vandewater's br. m. Rosebud	4	4	4

Time—3:02, 2:58½, 2:55.

To-night there will be another two-mile race, which promises to be even better than yesterday's. The following entries have already been made: Dan Costello, Mary M., Pilot, and Sherman.

FUNERAL OF REV. DR. BROWN.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Rev. Stephen D. Brown, D. D., Presiding Elder of the New-York District, Methodist Episcopal Church, were held yesterday afternoon in the Seventh Avenue Church, near Fourteenth street. The edifice was crowded, and among those present were the Methodist ministers of the City in a body, in conformity with a resolution adopted at the morning meeting. The services were simple, in accordance with the desire of the relatives, and consisted of an appropriate opening hymn, rendered by the choir and congregation; lessons from the Scriptures by Rev. Dr. Curry, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, and Rev. Dr. Abbott, Pastor of the Washington Square Church; prayer by Rev. Dr. Foss, of St. James Church; a funeral discourse by Rev. Dr. Crawford, Presiding Elder of the Poughkeepsie District, New-York Conference, and benediction by Rev. J. B. Merwin, D. D., President of the Methodist Ministers' Association. At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to the Forty-second Street Depot, and thence to Burlington, Vt., where Dr. Brown was for a long time a Pastor.

At the regular meeting of the ministers yesterday a committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Crawford, Vail, and Abbott, to draft suitable resolutions to be presented at the memorial services to be held on Monday next in addition to the usual exercises of the meeting. Brothers Crawford, Vail, and Osborn were appointed a committee to accompany the remains to Burlington.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.

Both factions of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association held meetings last evening, but owing to a small attendance of members, transacted no business of importance. The Executive Committee of the old association held a brief session at Masonic Hall, Aaron Herzberg in the chair. The committee appointed to visit Albany and watch the progress of their bill reported that they had three interviews with the Committee on Internal Affairs, who assured them that, with some slight modifications, its passage could be looked for within two weeks. This bill makes the Sunday law very stringent, and leaves the Excise Board the power to sue for civil damages.

About forty of the seceded members assembled at Putnam Hall, Third avenue and Twelfth street, and were called to order by Mr. J. C. Cassidy. The committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws reported several articles, one of which provided that the funds of the association be used to relieve the families of deceased members. The association is henceforth to be known as the Liquor, Wine, and and Beer Dealers' Protective and Benevolent Association. After the adoption of the committee's report, a long discussion ensued on the question as to whether committees should be elected by the body or appointed by the President. From arguments on this point the speakers drifted into a desultory debate, after which an adjournment was effected until Monday evening next.

PICTURE EXHIBITIONS.

A large and interesting collection of water-colors, comprising some good specimens of the English school, is now on exhibition at the Somerville gallery, on Fifth avenue. Among the best are those by T. C. Dibdin, giving views of some of the most romantic portions of England and Wales. Pearson, Price, F. Cox, Lait, and Sam Prout are also represented. By Paul Marny there are two or three good foreign views, in his best style, and some figure pieces by Fromentin and Bourier. The whole form a varied collection worthy of notice.

At No. 845 Broadway is a collection of oil-paintings bearing the names of Diaz, Brasot, Accord, Leloir, Pecrus, J. Vinter, Broome, Clare, Morris, Bentley, and Herring, and among our own artists, Church, Bierstadt, Nehlig, Buchanan Read, David Johnson, Guy, and others are represented.

Both galleries were thrown open to the public last evening, and were well attended. The collections will remain on exhibition free for some days.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

The ninety-first annual meeting of the German Society of the City of New-York was held at Liederkranz Hall last night. Frederick Schack presided, and the Board of Directors were directed by resolution to address a petition to the Senate, urging the passage of a bill, already passed by the Assembly, providing that the Presidents of the German and Irish Emigration Societies, be reinstated in full powers as Commissioners of Emigration. A resolution was also passed directing the Board of Directors to send a committee to Albany to urge on the Legislature the passage of the bill providing for an appropriation of $300,000 for the Commissioners of Emigration, to cover the deficit that resulted from the decrease of immigration at this port; also providing for an increase of the head-money from $1 50 to $2. The annual report was submitted, showing that the society at present is composed of 871 members. The Relief Committee during the past month aided 6,433 persons at an expense of $12,910 19. In addition, $903 were expended from a special fund, composed of deposits from members, on checks received by the applicants from depositors. Cash donations were received by the society during the past year: From the Emperor of Germany, $250 gold; from the King of Bavaria, $150; from the King of Saxony, $100; from the Duke of Anhalt, $100; from the Senate of Hamburg, $150, and from the City of Lubeck, $50. The physicians of the society during the past year treated 318 poor immigrant patients, and $163 were paid for 971 prescriptions. The receipts of the society during the past year am

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT SOUTH.

THE GREAT SOUTH. A Record of Journeys in Louisiana, Texas, the Indian Territory, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. By EDWARD KING. Profusely illustrated from Original Sketches by J. WELLS CHAMPNEY. 1 vol, 4to. American Publishing Company: Hartford, Conn.

Should this volume fulfill the purpose with which it has evidently been prepared, it must do the nation an important and lasting service. Before the war, slavery placed restrictions upon the development of the resources of the Southern States, which made it utterly useless for Northern or foreign capitalists to look for investments in that direction. Rich as that region is in resources, it might as well never have possessed them, with slavery as a counterpoise. When that was abolished the great obstacle to Southern development was removed, but capital is too sensitive to flow wherever an outlet for its expenditure may happen to exist. It must be assured of protection to accomplish its work under intelligent guidance. This rendered certain, the rest of the problem may be left to industry and enterprise for solution. It was not to have been expected that complete tranquility should immediately succeed the overturning of Southern social institutions, and while the work of pacification has been delayed by those mistakes which are incident to all human affairs, the time is rapidly approaching when our own and foreign capitalists must be convinced that the vast region which we have so long known as the "Southern States," and the most distant point of which may be reached in five or six days' travel, furnishes such a field for the application of steady industry, with the certainty of remunerative return, as is not to be found elsewhere on the globe. The fact is so well known that its very familiarity naturally begets the notion that the opportunity must have been improved, and the course of events since the war has tended to divert attention from the actual state of affairs. The political condition of the South has been the absorbing theme. Newspaper correspondents, who overran that region immediately after the termination of hostilities, and those who have made the tour at intervals since, have discussed little else. Immigration societies have been left to exploit the material resources of the South, and as they labored confessedly from interested motives, their representations regarding the comparative attraction of different sections have always been open to suspicion. A clear, intelligent, and impartial account of the entire region, which should leave the political aspect in the background, has been greatly needed, and that is for the first time given us in this handsome volume. The readers of *Scribner's Monthly* have had the opportunity of following Mr. Edward King and his artist-companion, Mr. J. W. Champney, step by step, upon their Southern tour, during the last few months. But those who have glanced over the articles as they have appeared in the periodical mentioned, will be surprised, now that the papers are brought together, at the great labor which this form of publication makes it so clearly apparent has been expended in their preparation. To be sure, this volume is by no means a simple reprint of the fourteen or fifteen articles named. All the papers have been carefully revised, so as to bring the statistics and all the other information down to date; much of the material has been entirely rewritten, and of the 800 pages and ninety chapters which the volume contains, at least one-fourth is entirely new. From the purpose with which these articles were prepared, it was not to have been expected that they would be weighted down with statistics; yet Mr. King has managed to interweave quite enough figures to give an air of solid respectability to the volume. Where the earlier history of the Southern States could be made to lend interest to his narrative, he has drawn upon this source. Careful and apparently impartial sketches of the progress of events in the respective States since the close of the war are given, so that in this respect the work must always have a certain value to the politician or statesman. These characteristics, however, are all subordinated to the main purpose of the volume, to present a clear statement of the industrial resources of the South, and of its capacity for future development. Incidental to this, and directly connected with it, we also have pleasant and occasionally amusing pictures of social life, from the negro prayer-meeting to the sessions of Legislatures, together with graphic descriptions of the extremely picturesque and varied natural scenery of the South. In the interpretation and reproduction of Southern life and scenery, the author has had most important and efficient aid from the talented artists who have illustrated the volume. While nearly all the sketches were made by Mr. Champney, the work of W. L. Sheppard is prominent in the character studies, and that of Mr. Thomas Moran in the landscapes. Every one of the five hundred engravings, and more which are scattered through the work, were executed after original designs. Their artistic beauty and great variety have secured such wide attention as they have appeared in *Scribner's Monthly*, that it is unnecessary to allude to them further here. Together with the text, they give us a far more thorough and accurate idea of the section of the country whose characteristics they reproduce than has ever before been presented. As the manifold attractions of the Southern States in scenery and climate, and their boundless natural resources, come to be more generally understood, selfish interests alone can hardly fail to insist upon a speedier solution of the political problems which still agitate so large a part of that section, and so seriously retard its development. By aiding in the diffusion of that knowledge, this volume must exert an important influence in the right direction, and its publication, for this reason alone, deserves to be emphatically welcomed.

With a keen appreciation of the strong and picturesque contrasts which life in Louisiana presents, Mr. King takes his readers, first of all, to New-Orleans. Here the traces of the war are found in nearly every grade of social life. "From the balconies hang idly flapping in the breeze little painted tin placards announcing 'Furnished apartments to rent.' Alas, in too many of the old mansions you are ushered by a gray-faced woman clad in deepest black, with little children clinging jealously to her skirts, and you instinctively note by her manners and her speech that she did not rent rooms before the war. You pity her and think of the multitude of these gray-faced women; of the number of these silent, almost desolate, homes. Now and then, too, a knock at the porter's lodge will bring to your need a bustling Creole dame, fat and fifty, redolent of garlic and sour wine, and robust in voice as in person. How cheerily she recalls her misfortunes as if they were blessings. 'An invalid husband, *voyez vous-ça!* Auguste, a Confederate? Of course, and is yet, but the *pauvre garçon* is unable to work, and we are very poor.' All this merrily and in high key, while the young negress, the house-maid, stands lazily listening to her mistress' French, nervously polishing with her huge lips the handle of the broom she holds in her broad corded hands." The pretty Creoles, the French part of the population, with all their natural indifference to the more serious concerns of every-day life, and the Spanish element, are all sketched with this light touch. Rather a discouraging account is given of the hopeless feeling as regards the future which prevails among a large part of the better class of the citizens. "A prominent historian and gentleman of most honorable Creole descent" asserts that among his immense acquaintance "he did not know a single person who would not leave the State if means were at hand." Planters who would once have entertained their guests in royal style, are now living upon corn and pork; and ladies of culture and refinement, whose incomes were once gigantic, are now actually taking in washing to earn their daily bread. This story has been so often told that it is no longer a novel one, but as it is rehearsed here the reader cannot help for the moment forgetting the cause of all this misery, and those who are responsible for it, in his sympathy with the present sufferers. This same gentleman just referred to knew instances where only $10,000 or $20,000 were needed for the improvement of water power or of lands which properly cultivated would net hundreds of thousands, but Northern capitalists had replied to his representation of the facts that they would not invest a penny in the State until its political tranquility was assured. Every one, according to this authority, was in debt; no one worked with a will; the majority of the great plantations had been deserted on account of excessive taxation; for this same reason no one could afford to invest in property any where or at any price; the negro race was rapidly diminishing; planters who had owned three or four hundred negroes before the war had kept a record of their movements, and found that more than half of them had died from want or neglect. This gentleman whose talk was so desponding frankly accepted the results of the war so far as the abolition of slavery and the consequent ruin of his own and thousands of other fortunes was concerned; he had borne all the hardships of reconstruction without murmuring, until he had reached a point where he had ceased to hope for any relief in the immediate or even in the more remote future, and his feelings, we are told, were identical with those of a very large and perhaps of the most influential class, socially, in the State.

It is a relief to turn from this gloomy picture upon which more recent events cannot have thrown any brighter tones, to some of the observations made upon the social life of New-Orleans. In the French quarter of the city French children all speak English, and in the street plays of the boys French and English idioms are strangely intermingled. American boys call birds, fishes, and animals by corrupted French names, handed down though seventy years of perversion, and a dreadful threat on the part of Young America is that he will "mallerroo" you, which seems to hint that an old French friend, *malheureux*, "unhappy," has, with other words, undergone corruption. When an American boy wishes his comrade to make his kite fly higher he says *pousez*, just as the French boy does, and so an *ad infinitum*.

For one Winter at least, that of 1873, scarcity of money compelled the people of New-Orleans to forego the pleasures of the opera, and that fact speaks volumes for a city so French in tone, to whose citizens this relaxation is almost a necessity of life; but the dire pressure of the war itself was all that could compel the omission of the carnival festivities. The "Mystick Krewe of Comus," a private organization of gentlemen, has done much to give brilliancy and *éclat* to this celebration, which has gained a foothold in Memphis, and which may possibly thence advance still further northward in due time.

Of the changes which have come over the character of the cotton trade we have an intelligent discussion, and valuable statistics are grouped in this connection, which all interested in this important branch of production will study attentively. It was actually not until 1870 that New-Orleans had a Cotton Exchange. The organization now has three hundred members, and it expends $30,000 annually in procuring the latest commercial intelligence and in maintaining a suite of rooms where the buyer and seller may meet, and which shall be a central bureau of news. With all the well-known conservatism of Southern business men, and their reluctance to adopt new forms, it is a matter of surprise that they could have gone so long without such an organization to facilitate it. The railroad development of the South, it is curious to note, has entirely metamorphosed the cotton trade of New-Orleans. Cotton which once arrived in market in May now reaches the factor during the December or January preceding, and the transactions in this staple have now taken the precedence over those in sugar, which was formerly the mainstay. New-Orleans, moreover, now has two cotton factories, each of which consumes a thousand bales yearly. A third is located at Beauregard, and a fourth in the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge. The consumption by all the Southern cotton mills during the three years closing with 1872 amounted to 291,000 bales, and is increasing at a very rapid rate.

The condition of the levees, the work done to improve the mouths of the Mississippi, &c., are discussed intelligently and at length, and sugar-culture furnishes the material for an extremely interesting and valuable chapter. Texas is next treated, historically, socially, commercially, and politically. Its ancient ruins furnish the material for some illustrations which in architectural beauty and style take us back to a period which is not popularly associated with this new State. Of the present condition of Texas we have this summary: "A Commonwealth of unlimited resources and with unrivaled climate, inhabited by a brave, impulsive, usually courteous people, by no means especially bitter on account of the war, who comprise all grades of society, from the polished and accomplished scholar, ambassador, and man of large means to the rough, unkempt, semi-barbaric tiller of the soil or herder of cattle, who is content with bitter coffee and coarse pork for his sustenance and with a low cabin, surrounded with a straggling rail-fence, for his home." The more ambitious and cultured of the native Texans, we are told, have cordially joined with the newly-come Northerners and Europeans in making improvements, in toning up society in some places, and toning it down in others; in endeavoring to compass wise legislation with regard to the distribution of lands, and the complete control of even the remote sections of the State by the usual machinery of courts and officials; and in the binding together and consolidation of the interests of the various sections by the rapid increase of railway lines. Texas was, of course, sure to furnish some entertaining studies of character, and one is presented to us in the driver of a stage between Austin and San Antonio. In the conversation with which he entertained the travelers the following is related:

"That was Mose. Judge, you remember Mose; he wouldn't let no stranger talk to him, he wouldn't. Crossest man on this line; had a right smart o' swear words; used 'em mostly to hosses, tho'! Had one hoss that was ugly, and always tied his tail to the trace. Outsides mostly always asked him, 'What do you tie that hoss's tail to the trace for?' You oughter hear Mose swear. Took him half an hour to get the swear words out. One day a fellow from New-York went over with Mose, and didn't say a word about the hoss's tail all the way to the relay; when they got to the unhitching place Mose offered the New-Yorker half a dollar. 'Stranger,' he says, 'I reckon you've gin me that worth of peace of mind; you are the fust man that never asked me nothing about that ar' critter's tail.'"

Another of these characters typical of Texas was a horse-drover who was encountered upon the railroad between Galveston and Houston:

"He was a splendid specimen of the Texan of the plains—robust and perfectly formed. There was a certain chivalrous grace and freedom about all his movements which wonderfully impressed one. His clean-cut face was framed in a dark shapely beard and mustache, which seemed as if blown backward by the wind. He wore a broad hat, with a silver cord around it. I felt impelled to look for his sword, his doublet, and his spurs, and to fancy that he had just stepped out of some Mexican romance. His conversation was upon horses, his clear voice ringing high above the noise of the car-wheels, as he laughingly recounted anecdotes of adventures on ranches in the West, nearly every third word being an oath. He caressingly cursed, he playfully damned, he cheerfully invoked all the evil spirits that be, he profaned the sacred name, dwelling on the syllables as if it were a pet transgression, and as if he feared that it would be too brief. Even in bidding his friend good-bye, he cursed as heartily as an English boatswain in a storm, but always with the same cheeriness, and wound up by walking off lightly, laughing and murmuring blasphemous assent to his friend's last proposition."

A survey of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway takes the travelers through the Indian Territory, and gives us many interesting facts regarding that little-known region, and then the condition of Missouri and its industries are described. Journeying down the Mississippi from St. Louis, we have graphic pictures of the unique scenes on the great river. The trade of Memphis, its character and general importance, are fully described, and the discussion of the "supply system" suggests a most important problem, at which these paragraphs hint:

"It is noticed that cotton culture is gradually moving from the Atlantic sea-board to newer and more productive lands. The States west of the Mississippi and bordering on that stream, are receiving immense colonies of negroes fleeing from the temporarily-exhausted sections of Alabama, and the lands which they have left will soon come under the influence of fertilizers, and corn and rice and wheat will be raised. In consequence of the gradual change in the location of the planting interest, buyers from the North in such markets as Memphis hear, from time to time, that less cotton is planted than heretofore, and are led to figure on higher prices; but they find that new lands are constantly opened up, and that the yield on them is surprising. It is the belief of many acute observers living at important points along the Mississippi River, that the ultimate home of the black man is to be west of that stream, on the rich bottom lands, where the white man has never been known to labor, and where it would be perilous to his health to settle. In the Fall and Winter of each year the migration to Arkansas and Louisiana is alarming to the white planters left behind. In Western Tennessee the exodus has not been severely felt as yet, but it will doubtless come. The 200,000 negroes in that rich and flourishing region, are reasonably content. They do not in the various counties enter so much into politics as they did immediately after the war. They show there, as indeed also everywhere in the Mississippi Valley, a tendency to get into communities by themselves, and seem to have no desire to force their way into the company of the white man. There must and will be a radical change in the conduct of the rising generation of planters. The younger men are, I think, convinced that is a mistake to depend on Western and Northern markets for the articles of daily consumption and for nearly everything which goes to make life tolerable. But the elders, grounded by a lifetime of habit in the methods which served them well under a slave regime, the while they express misgivings, will never change their course. They will continue to bewail the unfortunate fate to which they think themselves condemned, or will rest in the assurance that they can do very well in the present chaotic condition of things provided Providence does not allow their crops to fail. They cannot be brought to change their only safety lies in planting cotton their surplus crop; that they must absolutely dig their sustenance, as well as their riches, out of the ground."

The probable results of these changes receive a pretty thorough discussion. Their significance to the planting interest, and to the South in general, will be at once recognized.

Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, East Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and last of all Kentucky and Middle Tennessee, are taken up in the order in which we have named them. Negro songs and singers, to which an extremely interesting chapter, comprising some new material, is devoted—negro meetings for religious worship, several of which are graphically described; the moral character of the negroes; the poor whites, their characteristics and habits; the carrying of weapons; negro dialect and forms of expression, &c., are among the subjects which are treated toward the close of the volume. What Mr. King has to say touching the social condition of the negroes deserves special consideration, since it comprises the results of eighteen months conscientious study and careful observation. He tells us that the negroes themselves do not desire mixed schools, and that they recognize the fact that this subject is not a proper one for legislation. He also calls attention to the fact that the statistics of the Southern public schools show that during 1871 and 1872 the impoverished Southern States had managed to bring under the operation of a school system proportionally four-sevenths as many children as are at school in the North, and to keep them there three-fourths as long. The Southern property-holders he also claims, in view of the fact that great numbers of them are in an impoverished condition, are paying much heavier school-taxes, in proportion, than the people of the North are, and in view of these facts he urges the necessity of special caution in dealing with the whole question. The modifications made in the Civil Rights bill before it passed the House indicate the soundness of Mr. King's views upon this question, and will secure for his discussion of kindred subjects, relating to the social condition of the South, the careful consideration to which they are entitled from the dispassionateness with which they are presented, and from the thoroughness of knowledge of which they are the result.

The fact that the *Great South* is based upon notes of an extended tour through that region, and that it was essential to retain its original character to a great extent in connection with the illustrations, has involved the necessity of discussing the same general subject as the different sections were visited. The investigation of any particular topic apart from its limitations by State boundaries is therefore a very difficult matter, and the omission of an index, which would have enabled the reader to study any special question in its general bearings, is therefore both an embarrassment and an annoyance. This defect should be remedied at once, especially as the volume is well adapted, from its impartiality and comprehensiveness, to serve all the purposes of a hand-book of the Southern States for some time to come.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The Progressive Ship Builder*, Illustrated. New-York: John W. Griffiths.

—*Annette*. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—*Sports That Kill*. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*American Church Review*, for January.

—*Choice Specimens of American Literature*. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

—*Junior Class Arithmetic*. New-York: Ivison, Blakeman & Co.

—*A Strange World*. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*The Maid of Killeena*. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Report of the Chief of Ordnance*. Washington: Government Printing Office.

THE ENGLISH ARMY AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent writes: "It will be well to guard against any general interpretation of the marked silence of the Queen's speech on the subject of our military forces in the comfortable strain of Mr. Stanhope's speech. The public will probably find when Mr. Hardy lays his army proposals before the House that the military authorities—at all events the permanent staff and the administrative officials at large—do not share Mr. Stanhope's views as to the satisfactory expansibility of our fighting machinery. A strong representation has been addressed to the War Secretary from a high source, the purport of which is that the British army is at present a capable domestic police force, but utterly wanting in the essential characteristics of a defensive military engine. The argument is that no mere addition to the strength of the army is required, but a thorough revision of the basis on which our military system is grounded. No such change as is required, it is said, can be effected in the present state of the law, which provides neither for conscription nor for universal service. It is urged that not only is it impossible to augment the numerical forces with the existing legal powers, but that it is equally impossible to maintain the army at its present numbers. The fact that the guards are nearly 400, and the artillery nearly 4,000 below their proper standard, is quoted as a fair illustration of the condition of the entire service. The contention is that as a police force the army is already too costly, and that as a military establishment it is, and must remain, utterly inadequate to its functions, unless the law be revolutionized in view of the vast development of Continental armaments. The question of immediate interest is whether the Government will have the courage to present this view to Parliament. What impression it would make on Parliament in that case it is, perhaps, less difficult to imagine."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Pine street was dull yesterday, Monday, Feb. 22, and while some of the brokers' offices were closed all day, in the others but little business was done, and they closed early. The Exchange was also closed during the day, and nothing of note occurred in the market.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day are numerous and important, the list being as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court partition sale, Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Referee, of the very valuable property known as No. 359 Broadway and No. 71 Franklin street, embracing one five-story iron-front building, with lot 28 by 165, on Broadway, west side, 54 feet south of Franklin street, and one five-story marble-front building, with lot 26.10 by 74, on Franklin street, south side, 165 feet west of Broadway. The lots together form an L and the buildings cover the same. The property will be sold subject to mortgages held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, amounting to $115,000, and to a lease for a portion of the premises, expiring Feb. 1, 1876. The property will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Also, executor's sale to close the estate of Thomas McCabe, deceased, of the four-story brick store and tenement, with lot 21.0 by 63.5, No. 378 Eighth avenue, south-east corner of Twenty-ninth street; and the premises No. 234 Mott street, east side, 126.1 feet south of Prince street, comprising a lot 25 by 92.5 by 25.9 by 92.2, with a five-story brick building upon the front thereof and a four-story brick house in rear. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a lease of a plot of land, 100 by 150, with buildings, on Greenwich street, south-west corner of North Moore street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyue, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.1 by 58, No. 67 Prospect place, south-east corner of Forty-third street. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 58, on Prospect place, east side, 83.9 feet north of Forty-second street. Also, similar sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, 297.9 feet west of Third avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 22 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fifth street, south side, 103 feet west of Madison avenue.

By A. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. J. Shandley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 17.10 by 75, on Third avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Eighth street.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. A. Paddock, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100.4, on West Forty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By B. P. Fairchild, public auction sale of the two-story and basement brick and brown-stone house, 20 by 40, with lot 39.11 feet deep, No. 259 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, north side, 205 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By Oliver Bryan, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Hays, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 17.10 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fifth street, north side, 214.11 feet west of First avenue.

By A. H. Nicolay, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, O. S. Ackley, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, with improvements, on West Sixty-first street, north side, 150 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By Samuel A. Reeve, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot 20 by 98.10, on East Sixty-third street, south side, 110 feet west of Third avenue. Lease dated May 1, 1866, to run twenty-one years.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT DWELLING.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE LOCATIONS IN NEW-YORK.

No. 3 WEST 36TH ST.,

North side, second house from 5th av., 25 feet front, built by the late David Robins. This house has not only the advantage of his well-deserved reputation, but also of many additional improvements by the present owner, who will sell it at a bargain, in anticipation of going abroad.

This is believed to be the finest situation of any house now offered for sale, being in close proximity to Rev. Dr. Hall's new church, within two blocks of the grand entrance to Central Park, and directly in the rear of the Messrs. Roosevelt and the magnificent mansion of Frederick W. Stevens, Esq.

Permits and further information of

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,

No. 11 Pine st. and No. 51 East 17th st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A FOUR-STORY, basement brown-stone house in 31st st., next to Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel; size, 18x60x98.9; occupied for many years by a physician. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to Dr. THOMAS R. COOKE, No. 253 Madison av., or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house No. 3 West 46th st.; size, 22x60x100; all in good order; will sell at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FIFTY-THIRD ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A splendid four-story brown-stone house; size, 19x55; lot 100; in perfect order; price only $22,000; very little cash wanted.

B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN P. PAGE, Manager, No. 33 Park row.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, regularly-furnished; first-class neighborhood; will be sold at a bargain. Apply on the premises, No. 69 East 53d st.

NO. 513 WEST 23D ST.—FOR SALE; ONLY $6,000 cash required, or will let at low rent. Inquire of owner, next door.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LET—STORES NOS. 5 AND 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE MANSION House Hotel, in Fishkill, Dutchess County; about thirty rooms and about three acres of land; good barn and ice-house, &c. Apply to No. 508 6th av.

FOR SALE—PAVILION HOTEL, KEYPORT, FOR sale. Apply to C. BRUNS, No. 124 West st., New-York, or to GEORGE J. KIBBEE, on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOTEL ROSSMORE—TO LEASE, SITUATE AT Broadway and 42d st., opposite the St. Cloud, and containing over two hundred rooms; to be finished in the most elaborate and elegant manner by the 1st of August next, and will be leased for five or ten years at a reasonable rental to a good tenant. Address

EUGENE BEEBE, No. 11 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $300 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.

K. P. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

A FULLY AND WELL FURNISHED HOUSE to rent, 19th st. near 6th av.; four-story, high-stoop; fine order; possession April 1; private party only. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS IN WEST 25th st. and West 32d st. by W. B. MORGAN, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, AUCTIONEER.

SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE BROADWAY AND FRANKLIN STREET PROPERTY.

Franklin street.

Leonard street.

In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale of the Supreme Court of New-York, the property described on the above diagram, and known as No. 359 Broadway and No. 71 Franklin st., will be sold at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February, 1875, at 12 o'clock, by James M. Miller, Auctioneer, under the direction of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Referee. There are two five-story stores upon the property, connecting with each other, the Broadway store being an iron and stone front building, and the Franklin street store a marble-front building. The property will be sold subject to mortgages to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for $115,000 and interest from Dec. 1, 1874, and subject to a lease of a portion of the premises, which will expire Feb. 1, 1876.

For further particulars inquire of C. W. TOWN, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 47 Wall st., or HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee, No. 152 Broadway, or C. W. BANGS, Defendant's Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—AT SOMERVILLE, N. J., March 6, a fine fruit farm of ninety acres, near Plainfield, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to Messrs. DUNNING, EDSALL & HART, Attorneys, No. 9 Nassau st., or to Mr. V. GERARD, No. 1 Bond st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—"DAVENPORT TRUST."

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY.

NORTH-WEST CORNER JOHN AND CLIFF STS.,

(Nos. 99 and 101 John, and Nos. 3, 5, and 7 Cliff st.,)

having a frontage of 40 feet 5 inches on John st. and 91 feet 2 inches on Cliff st., with an extra depth on the north side of over 100 feet.

ALSO,

SIX HOUSES AND LOTS, SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF 9TH AV. AND 32D ST.

Nos. 382, 384, 386, and 388 9th av., and Nos. 384 and 386 West 32d st.,

To be sold at auction

On THURSDAY, Feb. 25,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of A. Norrie, James B. Johnston, and John Taylor Johnston, Trustees of the "DAVENPORT TRUST."

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON LEXINGTON AV.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, will sell at auction, On TUESDAY, March 2,

at 12 M., at Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story and basement, high-stoop, brown-stone house and lot, No. 169 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts. By order of COUDERT BROS., Attorneys or Executrix.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEERS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

OFFICES TO LET—OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE; the most desirable location in the City, at very low rents. Apply on the premises, over the Broadway Bank, corner of Park place, room No. 14.

TO LET—MAIDEN LANE.—FIRST FLOOR AND cellar, No. 78 Maiden lane. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A WELL-BUILT house, in a neighborhood free from nuisances, below 42d st.; high ceiling-room on parlor floor; price not to exceed $30,000, and must be cheap for the money. Address J. C. H., Box No. 3,498 Post Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FLATS WANTED.—BY APRIL 1, TWO FRENCH flats with all modern improvements, in good locality, and where none but first-class families are received. Address TWO FAMILIES, Box No. 287 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A house not a ove 48th st., high stoop; extension room, and butler's pantry on parlor floor; in good order and free from nuisances; rent not above $3,000; first-class tenant. Address Box No. 4,476 Post Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—A GOOD FRENCH BASE-ment house below 44th st., and between 4th and 6th avs.; perfectly responsible party. Address Post Office Box No. 6096.

WANTED—FOUR ROOMS, PRIVATE HOUSE, FOR three adults, below 29th st., between 3d and 8th avs.; rent not to exceed $18 per month. Address J. W. P., Station D, Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN AND English office, can be engaged first-class servants for all purposes. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

A COMPETENT PHONOGRAPHER WANTS a position in some reliable house. Address F., No. 134 West 15th st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-WORK AND SEWING.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant young woman, who is a neat, tidy chamber-maid and a good family seamstress, or would take charge of children; has acted as invalid's nurse; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Fine Washing and Ironing.—By a respectable Protestant young woman; understands her business thoroughly; excellent worker; neat houseg, and obliging; best testimonials from last place; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German young girl, speaking English; has good verbal references; is willing, obliging, very tidy, good-natured; will assist with fine washing. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH CHAMBER-maid and seamstress: Protestant; has unquestionable City references; does finest embroideries, &c.; will act as nurse to an invalid or child. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up one flight.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very nice German girl who speaks English; is a good, willing girl; understands waiting nicely, and also chamber-work. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; no objection to the country; best City references. Call at No. 251 7th av., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; is a thorough good girl; best City references. Call at No. 525 6th av., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at or address No. 206 East 26th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO do chamber-work and waiting. Call at No. 206 West 58th st., near 7th av.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A mother and daughter, who desire a place where they can do the work of a family between them; cook understands her business thoroughly; makes best soups, bread, biscuit, &c.; is also a good washer and ironer; chamber-maid is neat and tidy and a good waitress; both have good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well recommended young woman, who understands her business in every branch; is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuit, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; is obliging and well tempered. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSEWORK.—BY A GERMAN woman and daughter, (about sixteen); together or separate, City or country; they understand all kinds of housework well; one is an experienced cook, the other a good and useful girl; have good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable English woman, with very best City reference, in a private family; does cooking, washing and ironing, or cooking alone; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AGED TWENTY-five; is a very good cook; best testimonials; is neat, willing, obliging, and quiet; speaks English. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; she is a good meat and pastry cook; makes excellent bread, cake, &c., and is a good washer and ironer. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; good bread and pastry baker; thoroughly understands cooking everything required in a family; best City references. Apply at No. 729 6th av., in the millinery store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK, WHO is thoroughly experienced in cooking, also baking; is very economical, a thorough good manager; has the best of testimonials from former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; has the best City reference. Call at No. 329 3d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A SOBER, RELIABLE WOMAN, AS first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is economical and neat in her kitchen; has seven years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT CANADIAN PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; willing to do washing in a moderate family; seven years' City reference; City or country; perfectly temperate. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up one flight.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; understands meats, poultry, and game, and all kinds of cooking; best City references.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE R. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the south of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian o 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CYARTHIA....WED., Feb. 24 | JAVA.....WED., March 10
ALGERIA...WED., March 3 | *CUBA.....WED., March 17

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

PENNSYLVANIA....Feb. 16 | OHIO.....March 4
MANHATTAN.....Feb. 18 | *MINNESOTA....March 11
INDIANA.....Feb. 24 | ILLINOIS.....March 18

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., } Agents,
J. & A. CUMMISS & Bros., } Queenstown.
Liverpool.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The sub-mid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, TREDELLE.....SATURDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEY...SATURDAY, March 20
LAMERIQUE.....SATURDAY, April 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100.....Second, $65.
Third cabin and steerage at low rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON...Saturday, March 13, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, March 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP...Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 13 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER No. 40 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

ERIN, Capt. BERRY.....March 2, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....March 9, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GRACE.....March 16, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. LOCKYER.....March 23, at — —
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....March 30, at — —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100; steerage, $50, currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $250, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $300, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. Rathbun, Feb. 27, 12 noon.

COLON, Capt. Z. L. TANNER, March 13, 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched as follows, on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China as follows:

COLORADO.....March 1
CITY OF TOKIO.....March 15

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SEMI-WEEKLY, FROM WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Feb. 24.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Sr. W. WOODNUTT, Saturday, Feb. 27.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st. (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the south and south-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HANFIELD,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 3 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM E. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 3, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 400 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 22D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. F. L. TINKELPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights and passage greatly reduced.

Direct communication at St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, TUESDAY, Feb. 23.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS THURSDAY, March 4.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodation) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LELING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Algar, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

The Queen, March 6, 3 P.M.
England, March 13.—

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

France.....Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. H. A. F. NEYNABER, on SATURDAY, March 6.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 25
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, March 11

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, March 30

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 13 and April 3 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ALPS.....Feb. 23.
ETNA.....March 13.

HAYTI.

ANDES.....Feb. 25.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ATLAS.....March 4.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 55 Pine st.

WILSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS. SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows:

Othello, Thursday, Feb. 25. | Teddo, Thursday, April 1.
Virago, Thursday, Mar. 18. | Colombo, Thursday, April 15.

Passengers sailing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route.

First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency.

Apply at the office of CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., Agents, No. 56 South st., three doors west from Wall st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington at 4.10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 7, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 6:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily. 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:30, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt st., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 9:10 A. M., and 6:40 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:00 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport.

Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

The Queen, March 6, 3 P.M.
England, March 13.—

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

France.....Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. H. A. F. NEYNABER, on SATURDAY, March 6.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 25
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, March 11

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, March 30

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 13 and April 3 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ALPS.....Feb. 23.
ETNA.....March 13.

HAYTI.

ANDES.....Feb. 25.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ATLAS.....March 4.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 55 Pine st.

WILSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS. SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows:

Othello, Thursday, Feb. 25. | Teddo, Thursday, April 1.
Virago, Thursday, Mar. 18. | Colombo, Thursday, April 15.

Passengers sailing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route.

First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency.

Apply at the office of CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., Agents, No. 56 South st., three doors west from Wall st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington at 4.10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 7, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 6:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily. 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:30, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt st., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

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JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

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10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

HOW IT WAS OBSERVED IN THE CITY.

MEETING OF THE VETERANS — THE DESCENDANTS OF REVOLUTIONARY HEROES — VARIOUS RECEPTIONS — A SENSIBLE HOLIDAY—GENERAL QUIET AND ORDER.

Yesterday was celebrated in a model fashion for popular holidays in this City. Places of public and private business were to a good degree closed, as usual on such occasions, and a day's recess was given to the larger part of the working community.

In the place of business and work, the ordinary centres of amusement presented their richest attractions, and nearly every hall in the City was employed by gladsome companies, either for dancing, concerts, fairs, dramatic entertainments, or what not. The programmes for the day's enjoyment partook rather of the social nature than of loud and public demonstrations characteristic of certain other holidays. It was a day for annual military drills, private receptions, and dinner parties. A few salutes were fired, Trinity rang her chimes, scattering sermons were preached, and flags were hung in profusion along the principal streets; but there was no grand parade, no fire-works, no noisy hurrah over memories of days long since gone—though the memories were none the less sacred. The outer day was suited to the social pleasure, which filled up the hours—a genuine Spring air and sky fraught with good cheer, and doubly welcome after the recent severe Winter weeks. Many took advantage of the pleasant weather by driving in the Park, and many more by promenading Broadway and Fifth avenue.

The events of special interest of day and evening, of which mentions are made below, were the rifle match of the American Society at Mount Vernon, the banquet of the 1812 veterans, the dinner of the Society of the Cincinnati, the receptions of the Seventy-first and other regiments. These were all attended with the peculiar interest which always attaches to each. The theatres were thronged with holiday crowds, and the numerous balls were largely attended. Little more could be wished in the way of general order and sobriety than was manifest on all sides, and more demonstrative holidays might well pattern after that of yesterday.

BANQUET TO THE VETERANS OF 1812.

The veterans of the war of 1812 were entertained yesterday at a banquet by the officers of the Sixth Regiment, National Guard, at Germania Hall, No. 291 Bowery. At about 1 o'clock the veterans, thirty-two in number, assembled under command of Gen. Raymond, Capt. Daily, and Major Sexton, and marched to the hall, where they were received by Col. Sterry and his staff, signed a petition asking that the Senate take up and consider a bill granting pensions to all who served for thirty days during the war of 1812, and to the widows of those who were married prior to 1825. They then proceeded to the dining hall, where an inviting table had been spread for them by their hosts. Notwithstanding their wasted ages, the veterans seemed to enjoy the good things before them, and were very much pleased with the attention paid to them by all. After dinner singing and dancing were indulged in to a considerable extent, and addresses were delivered by Col. Sterry, "Dominie" Hull, and others. Gen. Raymond on behalf of the veterans, then thanked Col. Sterry and the other officers for the kind and generous treatment which they had received, and proposed three cheers for the Sixth Regiment, which were given with zeal. Before departing Capt. Daily read an invitation from the Eleventh Regiment asking that the Veterans become their guests that evening. The invitation was accepted. Among those present were Messrs. Alonzo Comstock, Thomas Bloomer, W. H. Brown, Michael Van Name, Henry Morris, Major Charles Knowles Crowley, Gen. Henry C. Burnett, Capt. Peterson, Major George W. Sauer, Edward Bush, and others.

THE RIFLE MATCH AT MOUNT VERNON.

The American Rifle Association provided a series of matches at its temporary range in Mager's Park, Mount Vernon, yesterday. The extreme available distance was 200 yards—position standing—and the targets used are of a similar pattern to those in use in Wimbledon, England, and are known as the "circular targets." Three targets were provided, one of which was allotted to the purposes of "pool" shooting, and the remaining two were occupied respectively by the contestants in the military and all-comers matches. The competitions were opened at 10 A. M., and closed at 4 P. M. The pools, less a certain percentage, were divided between E. H. Madison, C. M. Schiefelin, and E. H. Sanford. The prizes in the all-comers match were four in number, and comprised: First, a handsome silver water-cooler, tray, and chalices; second, a cash prize of $50; third, a silver fruit stand; fourth, three years' subscription to the *Forest and Stream*.

The prize offered in the military match was a handsome gold badge, valued at $300, presented by Gen. J. W. De Peyster, and was open to all members of the National Guard in uniform. The contestants comprised members of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments. The following is a list of the best scores in the military match, the highest possible score being thirty-five:

Name.	Score.					Tl.
C. F. Robbins	4	2	4	3	3	3—23
W. S. Bowdish	3	5	5	2	4	4—19
H. H. Meday	3	2	4	3	3	4—22
J. Beattie	4	3	4	5	3	0—22
H. B. Smith	5	4	4	0	2	4—21
J. H. Wood	5	5	3	0	2	2—20
A. Wood	2	3	4	3	2	3—20
J. L. Price	0	4	3	3	3	4—19
J. Gee	0	4	5	2	3	2—18
J. A. Banta	3	3	0	3	3	2—16
J. J. O'Kelly	2	0	5	3	2	2—16
F. W. Boeffic	3	4	3	3	0	0—16
J. J. Mescher	0	5	0	2	2	3—16
W. H. Francis	2	3	3	0	3	5—15
M. A. Collins	3	4	0	3	0	2—15
M. H. Madden	2	0	2	0	3	4—14
Charles Schmidt	5	0	3	2	0	2—14
D. Tonge	2	2	3	4	3	0—14
E. H. Madison	0	4	3	0	4	3—14
W. J. Douglas	2	0	0	4	2	4—12
E. Barker	0	2	4	2	0	4—12
J. Swain	3	3	3	0	3	0—12
John Hilbert	0	3	4	3	2	0—12
C. J. Chatfield	3	0	3	0	3	3—12

The best scores in the all-comers' matches were as follows:

Names.	Scores.					Tl.
J. Gee	3	4	3	5	4	1—19
W. S. Bowdish	3	5	5	2	4	1—19
G. Thorn	2	2	3	5	5	1—17
J. J. Scherger	4	2	4	4	2	1—16
H. B. Smith	4	4	4	5	0	0—16
G. A. Banta	3	4	2	3	3	1—15
J. J. O'Kelly	3	1	4	4	3	0—15
J. Swain	0	2	4	4	5	1—15
J. Beattie	3	3	3	2	1	1—14
E. H. Madison	3	3	0	4	4	0—14
E. H. Sanford	3	0	4	3	3	1—14
A. Wood	2	0	2	4	4	0—12
J. Lucken	5	0	4	0	3	0—12
Thomas Dunn	4	0	3	2	3	0—12
D. T. Kennedy	0	2	3	4	3	0—12
Col. Underhill	0	4	3	3	2	0—12
J. Mager	3	3	0	4	2	0—12
M. H. Madden	4	3	2	3	0	0—12

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The annual dinner of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, which is composed of the lineal descendants of the officers of the Revolution, took place last evening at Delmonico's. Major William S. Topham presided, and about thirty members were present, among whom were Rev. Marinus Willett, Secretary; Alexander Hamilton, Treasurer; Herbert Gray Torrey, Assistant Treasurer; Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, D. D., Chaplain; Alexander Clinton, M. D., Physician; Pierre Van Cortland, William Stuart, Wickham Hoffman, William H. Crosby, Gen. John Cochrane, Francis B. Ogden, John W. Greaton, Thomas G. Chrystie, Dr. Hart, William P. Lee, Charles H. Ward, George Belknap, John Schuyler, Dr. Rice, Charles L. McKnight, E. W. Tapp, Gen. Morrell, David Crupper, John Sculler, Alfred Douglas.

First on the regular list of toasts was "The Memory of Washington," which was drank in silence. "The Memory of those who Founded our Society," "The Memory of our Deceased Brethren," and "The Memory of those who Fell on the Battle-fields of the Revolution," were next proposed and duly honored. Mr. Charles Ward delivered a brief address. He thought their society should number more members than it did, and he often wondered it did not incorporate itself more closely with the associations of American history and with those who had served in the second war. When he considered how few were present with them that evening to commemorate those gallant spirits that had passed away, it gave him pain to think how little was being done to foster the society. He referred to the principles of the organization, and the terms upon which honorable members might be admitted, and hoped that an effort would be made to place the organization upon a broader basis.

"The President of the United States" was the next toast in order, which was duly honored. "The Governor of the State of New-York" was then proposed and responded to by Prof. Crosby. He said that on an occasion like the present, they were neither Democrats nor Republicans, they were all Liberals, but not in the sense of politicians. It was rather early in the career of Gov. Tilden to judge of him "Look to the end" was an old classic term, and when he reached the end of his administration they could judge of Samuel J. Tilden as Governor of the State of New-York. He was very much pleased, however, with the course he had taken up to the present, and he believed that he would prove himself to be the Governor of the State of New-York, and not of any party. [Applause.]

A letter of apology was read from Hamilton Fish, dated from Washington, expressing his regret at being unable to be present, in consequence of important duties he had to attend to in Congress.

Dr. Hart responded to "The Society of Massachusetts." Referring to the genius of the American people he said there was no other country in the world so well qualified to adopt a republican form of government. He hoped the principles upon which the Republic rested would be transmitted to posterity.

Mr. Ogden responded in behalf of "The New-Jersey Society," and Mr. John Cropper spoke to the toast of "The Virginia Society." Dr. Hutton responded to the toast of "The church and our literary institutions," and Lieut. Col. Brown, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, spoke in response to The "Army and Navy." This closed the programme for the evening, and after spending some time in social enjoyment the proceedings were terminated.

MILITARY RECEPTIONS.

The annual reception of the Seventy-first Regiment is always counted one of the principal military events of the season. Consequently there is always a great demand for tickets of admission, and the officers often find it exceedingly difficult to refuse the applicants, which in many cases they have to do, in order not to exceed the limits of the armory. This year the number of invitations issued was limited, and this precautionary measure added much to the success of the entertainment last evening. At 8 o'clock the regiment assembled, in full uniform, including the new bear-skin hats, at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. Line was formed, and the ceremony of dress parade was first executed. The movements were very well performed, particularly in the manual of arms. The column was next broken and reformed for review, Brig. Gen. Conkling, of the Second Brigade, acting as reviewing officer. The regiment then passed in review. Owing to the narrow limits of the arsenal the passage was not very well performed; the salutes were well executed, but it was impossible to preserve perfect alignments. At the conclusion of the review the regiment was dismissed and at once proceeded to its armory, where a number of invited guests had already assembled. The decorations of the hall were simple but appropriate. The coat of arms of the regiment was emblazoned in gas-jets at the western side of the large drill-room, and a temporary dais was erected in the smaller apartment for the convenience of the orchestra. The company rooms were thrown open to the public for inspection, and many of them were adorned with floral decorations and exotics. The Board of Officers' room was reserved by Col. Voss for the reception of his personal friends. A select order of dancing was prepared by Prof. Eben, the regimental band-master, and shortly after 10:30 o'clock a grand march was performed which was the signal for opening the ball. The guests continued to arrive until midnight, at which time the floor was crowded with a fashionable throng. Among the military guests present were Col. H. A. Glidersleeve and Col. Carl Jussen, of Gen. Shaler's staff; Lieut. Col. Van Slyck, Capt. D. D. Wylie, and Capt. Varian, of the Third Brigade staff; Lieut. Col. Norman, of Major Gen. Husted's staff; Col. John Ward, and Major Wilson, of the Twelfth Regiment; Col. Charles S. Spencer, and Major George S. Leland, of the Fifth Regiment; Col. Porter, Major D. B. Williams, Capt. Post, and Lieut. Alonzo Gale, of the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Edward Yilon, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, and a fair representation of the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Regiments, in uniform.

The forty-second annual reception of the Washington Grey Cavalry was held at its armory, corner of Forty-fifth street and Broadway, last evening. Capt. Baker, assisted by his Lieutenants, had made extensive arrangements to insure the success of the entertainment, and the result was gratifying in the extreme.

The Eighth Regiment, "Washington Greys," Col. Scott commanding, held its annual reception at its armory last evening. A large number of guests were present, and dancing was prolonged until a late hour.

OTHER EVENTS.

The Boulevard Club celebrated the day in a quiet manner. The national colors were hoisted at sunrise, and a salute was fired at the same time, also at noon and at sunset. The President, Mr. Andrew Blakely, received his friends at his residence during the day, and in the evening the members of the club and invited guests participated in the banquet at the parlors of the club. On the removal of the cloth Washington's farewell address was read by Charles Ketchell, Esq., after which patriotic addresses were delivered by the President, Mr. Andrew Blakely, Hon. Hosea Perkins, Mr. John Davis, and others.

The City Hall Park presented the appearance of a holiday. Flags were waving at full mast over every part of the building, and a large concourse of men, women, and children assembled on the esplanade below. It was expected that there would be a military parade, and that the Mayor would review the troops, but the throng, after waiting four or five hours, went home somewhat disappointed. Mayor Wickham was at his office for about one hour. During that time he was called upon by Messrs. John McKeon, Henry Clinton, and Henry B. Venn. The latter paid his respects to him on behalf of the veterans of 1812.

After disposing of the morning watches at Essex and Jefferson Market Police Courts yesterday, the presiding Judges, Sherwood and Kasmire, adjourned their courts for the day, in order to enable the clerks and officers to participate in the celebration of Washington's birthday anniversary.

The Lincoln Club celebrated its third anniversary last night at the Club rooms, No. 12 University place, Fire Commissioner Van Cott in the chair. An elegant banquet was partaken of by nearly a hundred members and guests, including ex-Lieut. Gov. Alvord, ex-Senator Benedict, Assemblymen Charles S. Spencer and Clarke, Alderman Morris, and Rev. Henry Highland Garnet. The rooms were handsomely decorated, and the tables were ornamented with artistic creations of the confectioner's art. The first toast of the evening was to the memory of George Washington, and was responded to by Ex-Senator Benedict. Lieut. Gov. Alvord's health was next proposed. After that gentleman returned his thanks for the compliment paid him, Col. Charles S. Spencer responded to the toast, "The President of the United States." The "memory of Abraham Lincoln" was the next toast, and Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, who was called upon, spoke earnestly of the life and public services of the martyr President. The "Lincoln Club" was the next toast, and Prof. Clarke answered to it. Mr. J. H. Gumbleton then read an original poem on Abraham Lincoln; and Aldermen Morris and Commissioner Van Cott, whose healths were next proposed, made brief speeches. Letters from Hon. Thurlow Weed, Assemblyman Frederick W. Seward, and others, regretting their inability, on account of pressing engagements, to be present, were read, and cheers were given for the absentees.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn the day was very generally and very quietly observed. There were no street parades, but all the courts and public offices were closed. The City Hall and County Court-house were gayly decorated with the flags of all nations, and on the residences of many private citizens the Stars and Stripes were unfolded to the breeze. During the day the streets were filled with people in holiday attire wending their way to the different places of amusement. The theatres and skating ponds claimed the largest number of patrons. In many of the churches special sermons were held and the "Farewell Address" read. At noon a large number of citizens assembled at Fort Greene Park to witness the firing of the salute in honor of Washington's Birthday. A detachment of ten men with two guns under command of Capt. Schleig, of Battery A, took position on the hill overlooking the parade-ground, and at the stroke of 12 o'clock fired the first gun. A hundred rounds were fired in about thirty minutes. Salutes were also fired in the Eastern District. Some retail stores were open during the day, but business generally was suspended.

IN NEW-JERSEY.

In New-Jersey the day was widely observed. Services were held in nearly all the churches in Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, New-Brunswick, Elizabeth, Rahway, and all the larger cities. In Jersey City a solemn high mass was sung in St. Peter's Church under the auspices of the Catholic Union. Fully four thousand people were present in the church. Bishop Corrigan occupied a place in the sanctuary, and the mass was sung by Rev. Father Duggan, assisted by Fathers Marshall and Corrigan. Rev. J. De Concilio preached the sermon. The United Schutzen Corps celebrated the day by a grand shooting festival at the Schutzen Park at Union Hill. The shooting commenced about 9 o'clock in the morning and ended at dusk. Prizes to the value of $3,500 were distributed among the contestants. The principal prizes were won by Philip Klein, of the New-York Schutzen Corps, Jacob Aschenbach, and Wilham Klein.

CELEBRATION OF THE DAY IN OTHER PLACES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 22.—The day was celebrated here with great *éclat*. A salute was fired by the United States Artillery stationed here, and there was an imposing military parade, headed by the post band, and bearing the original flag of Entaw and Cowpens. Business was generally suspended. The national ensign was displayed everywhere throughout the city, and there were several festive public gatherings in the evening, including a meeting of the Cincinnati.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 22.—The anniversary of Washington's birthday was recognized here to-day by the ringing of bells, displaying of flags, the firing of a salute, and the suspension of public business. In the evening Martha Washington reception and tea party was held in Masonic Hall, under the auspices of the Women's Centennial Executive Committee of Rhode Island, and was a very brilliant and successful affair. Two hundred ladies appeared in elegant continental costumes. Addresses were made by Gov. Howard, and Lieut. Gov. Van Zandt. The crowd was so great that all could not gain admittance, and the entertainment will be repeated to-morrow evening.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was duly honored here to-day by a fine parade of the Ninth Brigade. Company B, Tenth Regiment Washington Continentals, made a second parade this afternoon in full dress uniform, and this evening held a banquet, which was attended by a number of distinguished military officers.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 22.—Business here is generally suspended and the streets wear a holiday appearance, the fine weather drawing out crowds of people. The public schools, banks, &c., are closed. The Legislature adjourned, and the usual salutes were fired.

THE LOCAL POLITICAL SITUATION.

DIFFERENCES OF GOV. TILDEN AND TAMMANY HALL—WILL THE GOVERNOR YIELD TO KELLY'S POWER?—HARMONY IN THE PARTY UNLIKELY—CONTROLLER GREEN MUST BE REMOVED TO PRESERVE PEACE—A DESPERATE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

The difference of opinion between Gov. Tilden and Tammany Hall, as to the best policy to be pursued by the Democratic Party in relation to affairs in this City, continues to be the leading topic of conversation in political circles. The friends of Gov. Tilden are as enthusiastic in their support of him as are the friends of Kelly's organization of their leader. The leading men on both sides, however, are unwilling to express their views freely when they know that what they say will be repeated in print.

The political situation is muddled, and they prefer to wait—with a hope that harmony may in some way be established—until events so shape themselves that they must take sides before the public. A TIMES reporter has conversed with a number of prominent men of all parties, and they plainly indicate that the Democratic Party of the State must be ruled by Mr. Tildea or by John Kelly's organization, or be hopelessly divided in the Presidential campaign in 1876. Kelly & Co. are determined that Controller Green shall be removed from office, and Gov. Tilden is determined that he shall not be, if he can prevent it. This is how the matter stands. Politicians generally, including a number of corrupt Republicans, who regard the City Government as a mine from which they can enrich themselves, wish the Kelly people success, and are eager for the removal of the head of the Finance Department. Gov. Tilden has the sympathy of honest Republicans and the mass of the tax-payers—many of whose names could be enumerated were it necessary—in his fight. "If," said a shrewd Democratic observer of politics the other day, "Gov. Tilden has the moral courage to persistently maintain the position he has assumed in opposition to the Tammany Hall leaders, he can drive Kelly and the rest from leadership, if they oppose him too obstinately." This opinion is not extravagant when it is considered that the Tammany Hall General Committee is mainly made up of men in search of office and official patronage. If it is demonstrated to them that they have nothing to gain and may lose something by opposing Gov. Tilden, they will quickly desert from the leadership of Kelly. They follow the fortunes of the latter, help him on with his overcoat, laugh when he laughs, and frown when he frowns, simply because, in political parlance, he has "captured" the organization. He obtained control of it at a time when no man who enjoyed even as good a reputation as he had cared to be prominent in its councils. His power in Tammany Hall at present is almost wholly due to the fact that if he was dethroned so many aspirants would spring up to take the position that disorganization would be threatened, and it is very problematical whether or not it could be saved from destruction by the pacific counsels of Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Augustus Schell, Gen. Spinola, or Capt. Rynders.

Gov. Tilden is as well informed as anybody else of the causes and events which have given, and continue to give, Kelly his influence in the local organization, and he is not afraid to make an issue with him if he deems it necessary, as he has shown very clearly in the contest now waging. He knows that all that is needed to gain an ascendency over Kelly is to evince a proper show of firmness and determination. In the event of the Tammany organization declaring openly a fight with the Governor, there is a very large portion of the Democratic Party of the City dissatisfied with the political management of Tammany Hall, and this element, with the Governor at its head, would so divide the party that Kelly & Co., it is believed, would soon be willing to make terms. Such men as Charles O'Conor, Andrew H. Green, Nelson J. Waterbury, Samuel G. Courtney, James O'Brien, William C. Barrett, and others who might be mentioned, who, it is asserted on good authority, will support the Governor in preference to Tammany Hall, are men whose influence is feared by the latter, and with good reason. If Tammany Hall succeeds in carrying the Costigan bill through the Senate, and forces the Governor to sign it because it is a party measure, or if the bill does not pass, and the Governor, under repeated applications of the Tammany whip, finally succumbs and sanctions Mayor Wickham's recommendation to remove Mr. Green, there will be, in either case, a want of harmony, and a weakness in the party which will make it easy for well-organized Republican attacks to succeed in the next elections. The New-York Democracy, in the opinion of observant politicians, is in a bad position; the Governor, and Tammany Hall, from a political point of view, are in a dilemma, and the triumph of Tammany in the present fight for local offices, would certainly do much to insure a Republican victory in the future. The final result of the Tilden-Tammany Hall contest is, therefore, awaited with great interest, and the prospects of the success of the Costigan bill are nicely weighed and calculated upon. The only man who manifests any indifference is Assemblyman Costigan. Much to his own surprise, he has achieved a newspaper notoriety by the introduction of a bill which makes him, at Albany, the observed of all observers," and having been thus made popular with the Tammany Hall organization, he would not feel greatly aggrieved if his bill was defeated. Should it be defeated, however, the charges which have been prepared against heads of departments will be vigorously pressed, as are those at present against the Fire Commissioners and the Corporation Counsel, and the Governor will be urged, under the penalty of Tammany's displeasure, to sanction Mayor Wickham's recommendations. Kelly & Co. make no secret of their determination that the Tammany Committee on Organization shall rule the City. That is what Mr. Kelly and his friends mean by "home rule," and leading men of the party with whom THE TIMES reporter has conversed understand and concur in what is meant so. It can be stated as a fact that the Tammany Hall General Committee is composed of delegates who are elected at primary elections, which are every year stigmatized and generally recognized in the party as fraudulent. The Committee on Organization of the General Committee, which seeks to instruct legislators and dictate official appointments, is composed of delegates to the General Committee, who are selected from each district, and who are chosen because they are friendly to Kelly & Co. If they were not, they would not be chosen. John Kelly acts as Chairman of the committee so constituted. The character of the men who form a large proportion of this committee is known to the readers of THE TIMES. It is sufficient to say that "Tim" Campbell and "Jimmy" Hayes are "bright particular stars." A prominent gentleman said yesterday: "Gov. Tilden is called upon to hand over the City to the control of men of this sort, and the question which naturally arises is, 'What will he do about it?' His present attitude awakens hope in the minds of many that he will do all in his power to prevent such a misfortune."

The comments of the press on the Saturday afternoon school for legislators at Tammany Hall, with John Kelly as the presiding pedagogue, caused a very small attendance of those gentlemen last Saturday. Private instructions were issued, however, and each Tammany Assemblyman and Senator will act accordingly. For the present it is resolved that all efforts shall be concentrated on the passage of the Costigan bill in the Senate. It is said that an endeavor will be made to buy with money or pledges of official patronage, a sufficient number of Republican Senators' votes to insure a majority. Some of the Tammany politicians profess to be confident that the bill will pass, on the ground that there is a strong enough element in the Republican Party opposed to Mr. Green to influence all the votes required. Prominent Republicans deny this statement emphatically. They say that the Republican Senators at an informal caucus held early in the session agreed to oppose all bills introduced in the Legislature as purely party measures by the Democracy. The Costigan bill was carried through the Assembly solely on the strength of its being a party measure. No Republican Senator, it is argued, who hopes to stand well with his own party or even the opposite party in future, could afford to vote for the bill. If he did it would be certain that he had sold himself body and soul to the Democracy, and he would gain for himself only an unenviable notoriety.

WHAT MR. COSTIGAN THINKS.

Among the distinguished visitors in the City yesterday was Assemblyman Costigan, who came to enjoy a little relaxation from his arduous labors in the service of the State, at Albany. Among other places, Mr. Costigan visited Wall street, and while there was asked by a friend whether he thought the Senate would pass his bill. To this he confidently replied in the affirmative. He was then asked whether he thought the Governor would approve it. After a slight pause, he said he thought he would, but that he would keep it for two or three days before he signed it, and then would publish a pamphlet of twenty pages or more, explaining why he had done it.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the Brooklyn Bridge Directors will be held to-day at 2 P. M.

The Sound is now open for navigation, and the boats of all the lines are making their trips on time.

The German bark Else Eschricht arrived yesterday from Montevideo, consigned to Messrs. Dill & Radman.

The present is the last week of the exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colors at the Academy of Design.

The steam-ship Hohenzollern, which left Bremen Feb. 6, and Southampton Feb. 9, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by two days.

The annual dinner of the Williams College Alumni Association will take place at Delmonico's on the 1st prox., at 6 P. M. Mr. William Cullen Bryant will preside.

A lecture entitled "Successful People and How They Win" will be delivered at Plimpton Hall this evening by Mr. Mathew Hale Smith, in aid of a charitable purpose.

A number of sugar vessels have arrived in this port from Cuba within the past twenty-four hours. They report having encountered heavy weather off Cape Hatteras.

At the last meeting of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association, it was agreed to reduce their wages twelve per cent., in view of the present depressed condition of trade.

The coal companies have not fixed upon a programme for 1875, as has been stated. There will be many changes made in the plan, that will be adopted for the present season.

John McClelland, M. D., of this City, died at his residence on Saturday last. The funeral will take place to-day from the Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue, corner of Nineteenth st.

An anniversary dinner, on the occasion of Washington's Birthday, was given yesterday by the residents of Washington Heights, Fort Washington, and Inwood, at Schedler's High Bridge Hotel.

Florence Hortz, a member of the tailoring firm of Fox & Hortz, of No. 49 Pine street, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself in his store. Business difficulty is supposed to be the cause.

Julia Cogan, aged forty-two, while engaged yesterday in hanging out clothes, fell out of a third-story window of her residence, No. 417 West Fiftieth street, and striking on the pavement of the yard beneath, was instantly killed.

The Second Assembly District German Republican Association held a meeting at No. 8 Duane street last night, Ph. Betz presiding, when some names were added to the roll of membership, and a draft of a revised constitution was adopted.

The Treasurer of the Continental Bank Note Company asserts that that company never printed any bonds whatever of the Leeds and Farmington Railroad of Maine, counterfeits of which were reported to be afloat by a dispatch from Portland.

The funeral of Mrs. Ann O'Brien, the mother of ex-Senator James O'Brien, took place yesterday from St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Hughes, assisted by Fathers O'Neil and Flood.

James Henry, of No. 134 Tenth avenue, was arrested last night on the corner of Twentieth street and Ninth avenue. On being searched, a burglar's jimmy was found upon him, and yesterday, at Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice Kasmire held him for trial.

On Saturday night Patrick McKenna attempted to pass a $10 counterfeit note on Miss Lizzie Parker, of No. 52 Wooster street. He was arrested and brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday, who discharged him, there being no proof that he knew the character of the note.

Mary Wagner, aged nineteen, of Fifty-third street and Tenth avenue, while at work in the flax-mill of Hart & Butler, at Fifty-seventh street and Eleventh avenue, was caught in the machinery and was fatally injured. The scalp was torn completely from her head, and she was otherwise terribly disfigured.

A novel hand-ball match will take place to-day at the New-York Hand-ball and Racket Court, Madison, near Grand street, at 1 o'clock. Phillip Casey, the champion, will play with his hands against Morris Moore, with a racket, for $250 a side. The betting in sporting circles has been two to one in favor of Moore.

Patrick O'Connor, of No. 66 James street, and Louis Mellen, of No. 88 Cherry street, indulged in a fight on Sunday, and renewed the quarrel in the evening, when Mellen drew a knife and stabbed O'Connor several times, inflicting serious wounds. Mellen was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday to await the result of O'Connor's injuries.

George H. Cooper, the colored barber, who shot William Emmels, the proprietor of a restaurant at No. 167 Thompson street, on Sunday afternoon, was arrested yesterday morning by Capt. McDonnell and Officer Murphy, of the Eighth Precinct, and is held to await the result of the injuries. Emmels is at Bellevue Hospital, in a critical condition.

The regular meeting of the Seamen's Protective Association was held last evening in the New-York Nautical School, Dr. William Faulds Thoms presiding. A committee was appointed to prepare a report of the views of the association in regard to the bill now before the Legislature, which gives permission to boarding-house runners to board vessels upon their entrance into the harbor.

Superintendent Walling, in a general order yesterday, called the attention of the Police force to an ordinance, recently adopted by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor, to prevent fraud in the sale of hay and straw, and instructed the Police to enforce its provisions. The amended ordinance provides that hereafter it shall not be lawful to sell, or offer for sale, straw or hay by the bale, unless the exact gross and net weight shall be legibly marked on each bale.

Yesterday afternoon, while Mr. Francis Fohrenback was alone in his grocery store, No. 272 Henry street, four strange men entered the place. One of them asked Mr. Fohrenback for a bottle of pickles, and while he was in the act of taking a bottle from the shelf behind the counter, one of the men struck him on the back of the head with an empty bottle, inflicting a severe scalp-wound. Fohrenback called loudly for help, whereupon the strangers ran out of the store and escaped. A description of the men has been obtained and search is being made for them.

At a late hour on Sunday night Patrolman Patrick Leahy, of the Sixteenth Precinct, noticed three young men attempting to force an entrance to a dwelling at Twentieth street and Ninth avenue. As the officer approached the burglars became alarmed and fled in different directions. The officer pursued and succeeded in arresting one of them named James Henry, alias "Shorty." A number of skeleton keys were found in his possession. He was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and committed for examination. Search is being made for his companions.

The case in which the United States seek to recover $50,000 penalties from Leggerman & Co. for for alleged undervaluations of chicory was called yesterday in the United States District Court, by Judge Blatchford; but, as the main evidence in the case for the Government consists of books and papers of the firm seized under the warrant of the court, the trial was put over to await the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the questions arising in the case of Hughes & Co. as to the admissibility in evidence against a defendant of his books and papers seized by the Government.

On Sunday night, Officer Cowan, of the Sixth Precinct, discovered a man on the roof of the barber's shop of the Tombs, and succeeded in capturing him. He found in his possession about ten dollars worth of shaving materials and toilet articles, which the man had secured by breaking into the barber shop. The burglar was brought before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning. The Judge thought it strange that any one should be so anxious to get into the Tombs, but said he would gratify the man, who gave his name as William Martin, of No. 129 Leonard street.

Mr. W. W. Averill, the President of the Grahamite Asphalt Pavement Company, has sent to the office of THE TIMES a number of certificates from different persons, attesting to the value and durability of the Grahamite pavement. Among them are Gen. H. G. Wright, Mr. Ed. H. Kendall, architect, No. 711 Broadway; Mr. George S. Greene, civil engineer, No. 113 East Twenty-sixth street; Mr. Isaac Newton, civil engineer, No. 61 Wall street; Mr. Charles K. Graham, Engineer in Chief, Department of Docks; the representatives of the principal express companies of the City, and twenty-nine proprietors of livery stables.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 351 arrests during the past week.

A religious revival is in progress in the Gethesemane Baptist Church, of which Rev. A. Stewart Walsh is Pastor.

Mrs. Gaston, a charitable lady residing in Greenpoint, has opened a soup-house in Continental Hall for the relief of the poor.

During the month of January the Relief Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association obtained work for fourteen women, three boys, and one man.

On the 8th of April, 1871, George W. Chadwick, a prominent resident of Brooklyn, who had borne a good reputation as a broker, was convicted in the United States Circuit Court of this District of having attempted to negotiate an altered ten thousand dollar Government bond, part of the proceeds of the Van Eaten forgeries. He was sentenced by Judge Woodruff to ten years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $1,000. Yesterday, United States Marshal Fiske received a pardon from the President for Chadwick. The pardon was granted on the application of Mr. Thurlow Weed, Mayor Hunter, Hon. Philip S. Crooke, and other Brooklyn officials, and ex-United States District Attorney Davis, who was of the opinion that the imprisonment already suffered by Chadwick was ample punishment for his crime. The pardon was forthwith transmitted to the Albany Penitentiary, where Chadwick was serving out his term.

Mrs. Maria Lefferts, the widow of Mr. Leffert Lefferts, died in Brooklyn on Sunday evening at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. Carson Brevoort. She was in the eighty-third year of her age.

Coroner Simms was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on the infant child of Mrs. W. E. Lynch, of No. 34 Tomkins avenue, who was accidentally poisoned. The child was given opium powders by mistake for magnesia powders. The opium powders had been prepared for the child's mother.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A movement has been started among the business men of Tarrytown in favor of organizing a new steam-boat company, to run a steam-boat between Tarrytown and New-York. Messrs. Robert F. White, John De Klyn, N. H. Odell, G. F. Davis, Prof. Jackson, Capt. J. I. Storms, and James Bird, were appointed a committee to investigate the matter.

NEW-JERSEY.

James Manee fell from a Hudson City car in Hoboken Sunday night, and was very seriously injured.

Frederick Lusher, while intoxicated, fell asleep on a stoop in Montgomery street, Jersey City, last night, and was robbed of a gold watch valued at $300.

At the meeting of the Board of Education of Jersey City last evening, it was resolved to close the schools to-morrow in respect to the memory of Mr. E. J. Murphy, Principal of school No. 8, who died Sunday. Mr. Murphy has been Principal of that school for more than fifteen years.

An unknown woman was struck by train No 573 of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Trenton yesterday afternoon and fatally injured. When seen by the engineer she was walking on the track. The whistle was blown, but before the engine could be stopped she was struck and thrown from the rails.

In the Hudson County Court yesterday Hugh McCarron, a Washington Market produce dealer, was arraigned to answer a charge of attempted bribery, he being accused by Freeholder Young with having offered him $50 to vote for certain claims he had presented to the board of which he is a member. He pleaded not guilty, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000 to answer the charge.

Martin Kahl, residing at No. 19 Mulberry street, Newark, died yesterday afternoon under suspicious circumstances. He had been in the enjoyment of his usual health, but was suddenly taken with vomiting and violent purging, and exhibited all the symptoms of poisoning. There is a rumor afloat in the city that he forged a note, and on its being discovered committed suicide to avoid the consequences, but this story is not well authenticated.

Three female prisoners in the Passaic County Jail at Paterson, who had been allowed the freedom of the yard for a short time, made their escape on Sunday by climbing a ladder to the top of the wall and dropping down the other side. The prisoners, whose names are Amelia Mosely, Emmeline Clark, and Mary Ann Donnelly, were traced to several places, and finally Mosely and Donnelly were recaptured in a den in Main street, and taken back to their old quarters. The other one is still at liberty.

THE BOWDOIN ALUMNI DINNER.

The fifth annual dinner of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of this City took place last evening in the Westminster Hotel, Sixteenth street and Irving place. At the annual meeting held earlier in the evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Nathaniel Cothren; Secretary, J. E. Dow